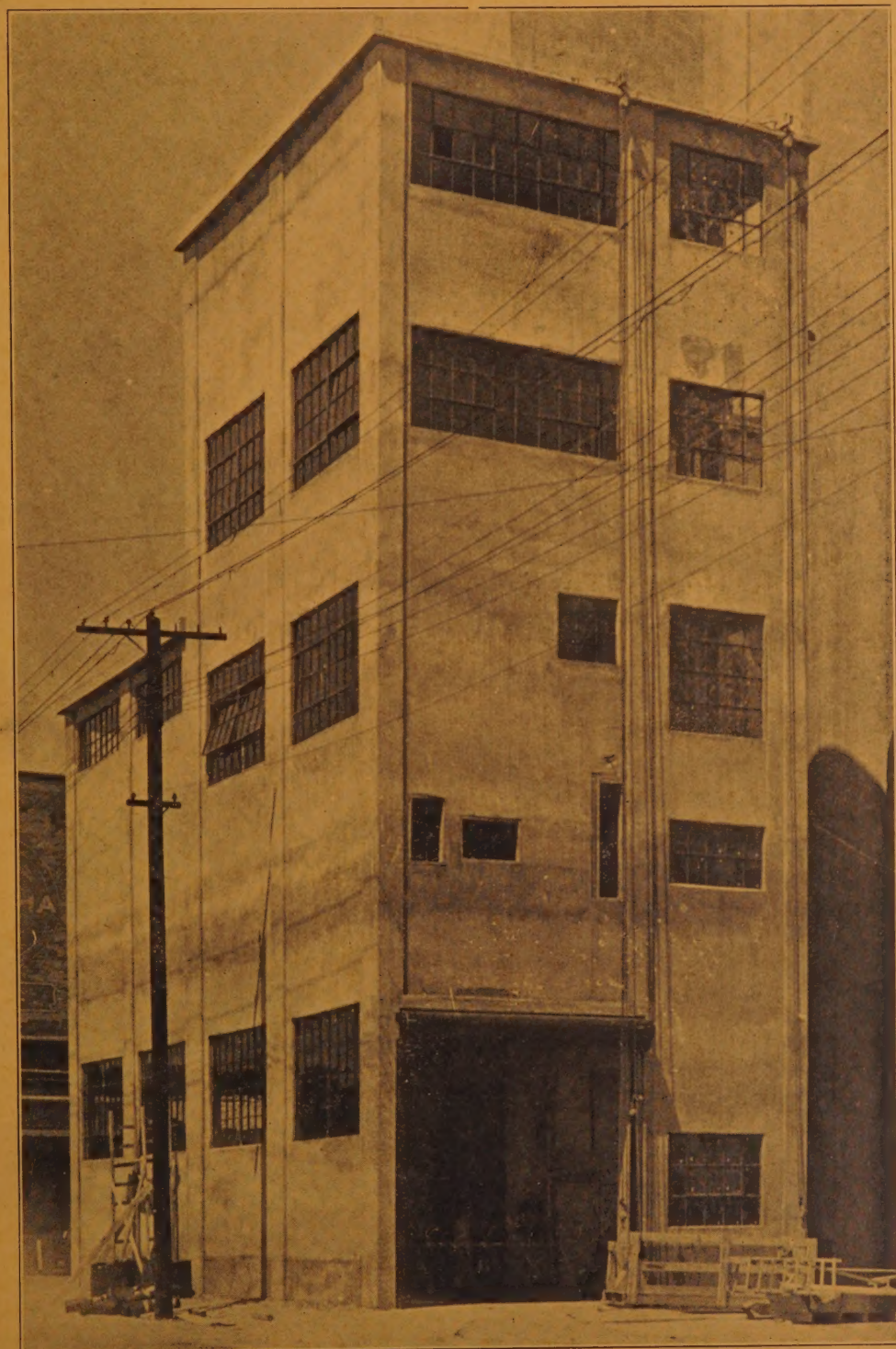


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[For description
see page 147.]

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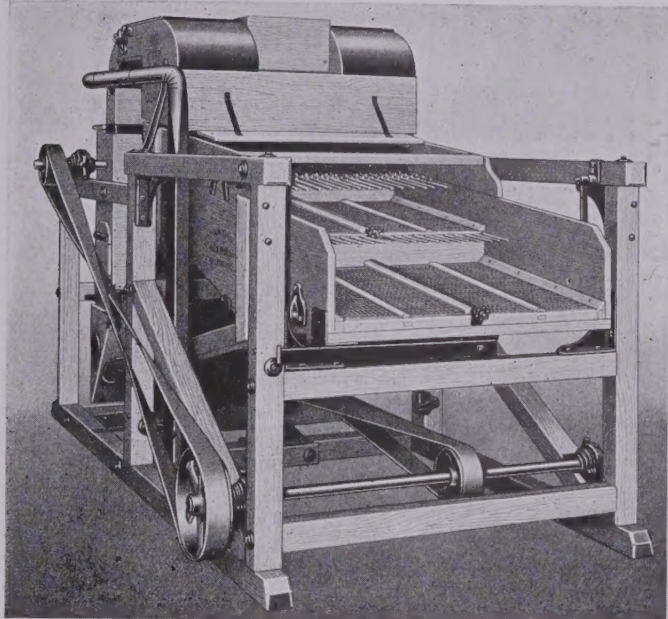
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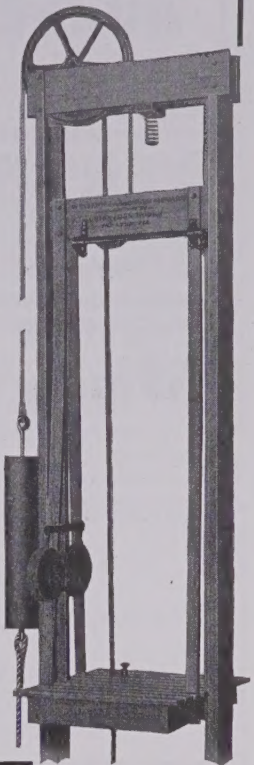
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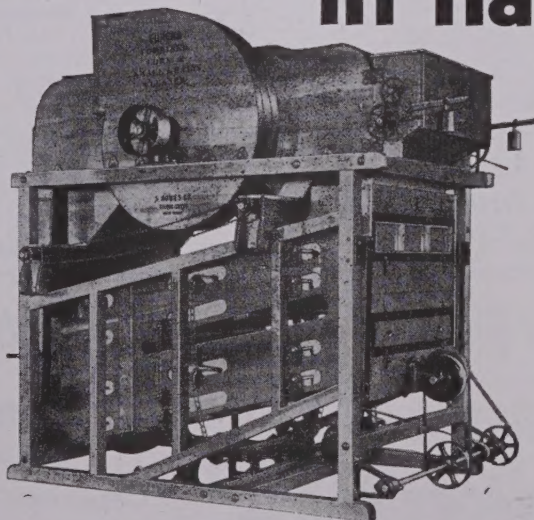
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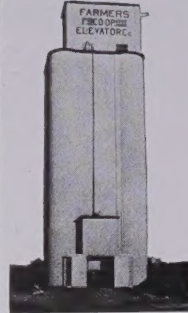
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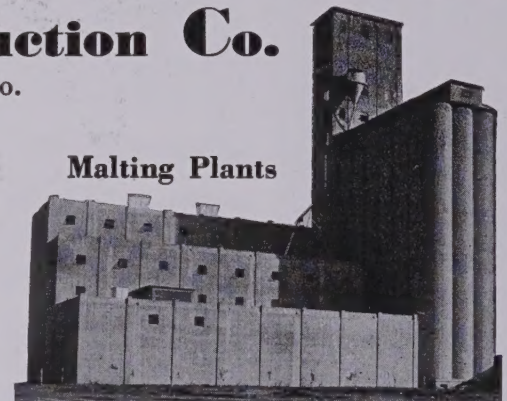
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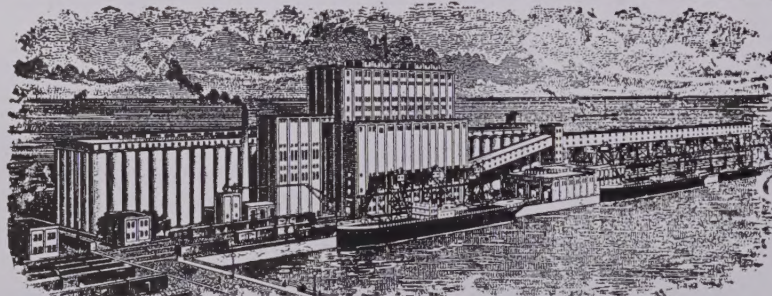
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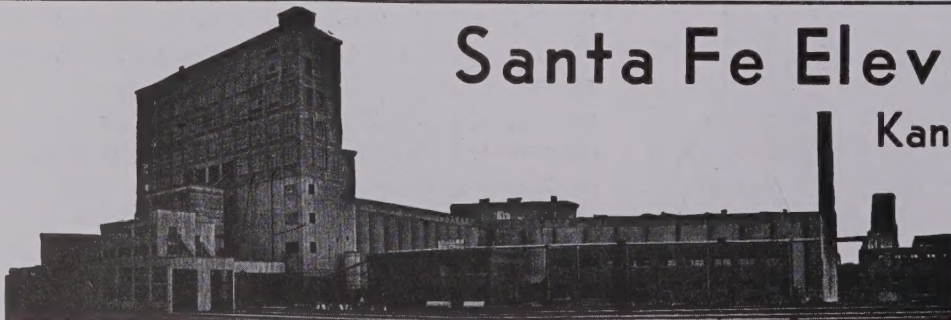
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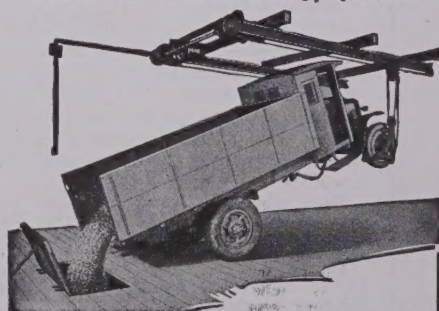
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A dump that fills all requirements. Capacity from smallest wagon to largest truck or semi-trailer. Dumps from any length vehicle into one dump door. By adding extension will dump into any number of doors. Operating connections at each door. Can be installed in almost any driveway. Installation simple and very reasonable. All parts of dump in plain view above driveway floor. Vehicles can be raised to any angle for dumping. Can be stopped and started as desired. Under complete control. All-steel power unit completely assembled. Substantially constructed. No delicate parts. **SPEEDY, SAFE and SIMPLE** in operation.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 86F10, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

FOR SALE—65 H.P. Engine with starter; Hammer Mill with Texrope Drive; Egery Autograph Register; 2 Electric Chick Batteries, Country Feed Mills, Vandalia, Ohio.

FOR SALE: Grademaker for conditioning wheat, barley, and other coarse grains for market. Has had little use and is in A-1 condition. McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. Dak.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt, Guaranteed **HAMMER MILLS**. All sizes, Direct Connected or Belt Driven. Reasonable prices. **FLOUR MILL**—25 bbl. Midget Marvel with Bleacher, etc. As is \$450. ½-Ton used Burton Mixer \$150. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE

- 1 2S16 Gruendler Hay Mill, complete with 50 HP motor.
- 1 J-B Mill No. 3 direct connected 50 HP motor.
- 1 Jay Bee direct connected 40 HP.
- 1 26" Monarch belt driven attrition.
- D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED: Three large used dust collectors, cyclone type. U. J. Cover Seed Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS are so crowded with work, owners of machines or elevator equipment not now in use should be able to dispose of elevator supplies quickly through our **Machines-for-Sale** columns.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—50 H.P. General Electric motor, 1,100 R.P.M. with starter switch and V-Belt pulley. Barr & Moon, Lamoni, Iowa.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

SCALES FOR SALE—15-ton Columbia Motor truck scale 18x9 platform. Used only short time. Lowell Grain & Hay Company, Lowell, Indiana.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as feedmill operator. Can give reference. 18 years' experience. Address Chas. Mosteller, Barnesville, Minn.

MAN with 25 years varied and practical experience in grain, seed and feed business, now employed in responsible capacity, willing to consider position as superintendent or manager of elevator or feed mill, offering better future, with a salary of \$3,000.00. Address 87R13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Grain Storage Receipts

A written receipt is indispensable to grain dealers who store grain for farmers. This receipt records the amount, kind, and grade of grain, and sets forth terms of storage as follows:

"Stored grain will be purchased at per bushel under the Chicago..... future, settlement to be made on or before 19..... at which date the grain described herein will be considered sold.

"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

Grain Storage Receipt book contains 75 originals of goldenrod bond paper, 75 duplicates of manila, 3 sheets of carbon, and heavy, pearl-grey pressboard covers. Shipping weight, 1 lb. Order Form 15SR. Price 95c each, or 3 books for \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Consolidated

Your Opportunity!

In the entire history of the grain trade there never has been a more opportune time than now to sell an elevator. The increasing demand for grain storage space places a premium on all elevators.

If you want to sell your elevator now is the time to do it. Let the grain trade know about it through the "Elevator for Sale" columns of the Journals.

Send us complete details, we will condense into an advertisement and submit for your approval. The cost is but 25c per type line each insertion. Four consecutive insertions earn an attractive discount for cash with order.

The quicker you get your offer before the trade the earlier the sale will be made. Write at once.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle Street

Chicago, Ill.



Toledo Board of Trade

TOLEDO, OHIO

Members of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Gentlemen:

We, here in Toledo, have looked forward with pleasant anticipation to the Convention dates of September 14, 15, and 16, and with the thought that you will be here to participate in a very complete and capable coverage of all grain and feed problems.

"Believe me" when I say that the boys here have really "gone to town" in arranging a complete program of entertainment for the men and women attending.

We will be disappointed if you are not here.

Sincerely yours,

TOLEDO BOARD OF TRADE,
G. R. FORRESTER,
President.

Entertainment for Grain Dealers at Toledo

Toledo com'ites have worked vigorously to prepare a full program of entertainment for the 45th annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Sept. 15-16; and the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Preparations have been carried forward successfully under the capable direction of President George R. Forrester of the Board of Trade, General Com'ite Chairman Milton H. Faulring, General Entertainment Chairman John W. Luscombe, and General Sec'y Alfred E. Schultz. Albert C. Hoffman, the general treasurer for the com'ites, has done an excellent job of bringing in the funds to support a most elaborate program, and every com'iteman has played an important part in preparing entertainment for visiting grain dealers.

The com'ites are:

BANQUET: Sam L. Rice, chairman; Fred Duncan, George J. Forrester, and Charles Patterson.

LADIES ENTERTAINMENT: Paul M. Barnes, chairman, and W. D. Hughes.

GOLF: D. L. Norby, chairman; Fred Mayer,

Cyrus S. Coup, Fred Terry, and Richard Molter.

TRANSPORTATION: Louis J. Schuster, chairman; Charles R. Keilholtz, Harley Frey, Arthur Mylander, and Robert Schuster.

PUBLICITY: Kenton D. Keilholtz, chairman; H. W. Applegate, and Dan Kressler.

PRIZES: O. E. M. Keller, chairman; John H. Bailey, Charles W. Mays, and Fred Wilkinson.

MUSIC: Paul Atkinson, chairman; Ben Hoffner, and J. H. Brown.

RECEPTION: L. A. Mennel, chairman; J. A. Taylor, J. D. Hurlbut, W. A. Boardman, and A. J. Salak.

Delegates to the conventions are assured every minute filled with Buckeye Hospitality (note it is spelled with a capital "H") thru the efforts of these com'ites. Here each com'ite chairman tells something of the good things in store and awaiting the convention:

ALFRED E. SCHULTZ, general sec'y: Plans are completed well in advance to adequately care for what we believe will be the

largest convention the ass'n has held in over a decade.

ALBERT C. HOFFMAN, general treasurer: We have been well financed to insure an enthusiastic convention and a good time for all.

SAM L. RICE, banquet: We have arranged for one of the finest dinners the Commodore Perry has ever served. Russell Humbert, who will open with grace, is one of the outstanding speakers in the Methodist Church. Ray Bowden, the ass'n's executive vice president, has been heard by many and needs no recommendation as an efficient toastmaster. Grove Patterson, our after-dinner speaker, is an internationally known American, who has traveled widely abroad and has a well-balanced knowledge of world affairs.

JOHN W. LUSCOMBE, general entertainment: 100% cooperation among com'ite members has resulted in a unified program that will keep all in attendance well entertained thruout the convention. The "Grain Dealers Folies, 1941," will be a knock-out. We haven't overlooked a bet.

LOUIS J. SCHUSTER, transportation: Plenty of transportation has been provided to take the ladies and sight-seers on a scenic tour of the city of Toledo, showing endless spots of scenic and historic interest; and to get the golfers out to Inverness golf club and back to their hotels.

MILTON H. FAULRING, chairman general com'ite: 100% cooperation from and between all com'ite members assures the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, a convention which will prove unsurpassed by any in the past, and a mark for other host markets to shoot at in the future.

H. W. APPLEGATE, publicity: The convention has been and is being well publicized. We have prepared for a large crowd.

PAUL ATKINSON, music: An excellent 8-piece orchestra has been engaged to provide music thru the banquet, and for the dancing that will follow the evening's entertainment. Singing is a part of the entertainment and several surprises are in store.

O. E. M. KELLER, prizes: An excellent response to our appeal for prizes has resulted in a great number of awards for nearly every

[Concluded on page 145]

Toledo's General Committee Planning Entertainment of Grain and Feed Dealers



The Toledo General Com'ite is made up of the Chairmen of the Separate Entertainment Com'ites. Seated, l. to r.: Sam L. Rice, Banquet; Alfred E. Schultz, General Sec'y; George R. Forrester, Pres. Board of Trade; John W. Luscombe, General Entertainment; Milton H. Faulring, General Com'ite Chairman.

Standing, l. to r.: Louis J. Schuster, Transportation; Paul M. Barnes, Ladies' Entertainment; Paul Atkinson, Music; D. L. Norby, Golf; O. E. M. Keller, Prizes; H. W. Applegate, Publicity.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 27, 1941

MOVABLE VENTILATORS placed at different heights in wide corn cribs enable cautious dealers to fill any crib with damp ear corn without fear of heating.

BY LENDING money to growers on grain in store, the C.C.C. is assisting and encouraging farmers to speculate in cash grain much to the delight of weevil, bran bugs, mites and other grain infesting insects.

INASMUCH as 24% of the inspected receipts of wheat in the central markets during July graded tough shippers of the winter wheat belt are grading all purchases more carefully. Unexpected discounts are most distressing.

OVERGRADING barley when buying from the farmer is a risk on this crop which contains undersized kernels that maltsters do not want. The wise buyer will provide himself with a set of sieves, which are a better guide than the testing-for-weight kettle, in the case of malt-ing barley.

TWO HOURS spent in carefully coo-pering an old box car for transporting an overload of small grain to a distant point always brings better returns than ten hours of argument with a stubborn railroad claim agent.

THAT 49 CENT penalty on wheat produced in excess of acreage allotment will cause most wheat growers to hesitate and shake their heads before voting for the limitation of acreage planted to wheat for the 1942 crop.

BUCKETS, barrels of non-freezing solution and modern fire extinguishers, placed at convenient points, are credited with extinguishing more elevator fires in their incipency than all other fire fighting apparatus combined. They are the most efficient and the least expensive.

LIGHTNING has sneaked into so many Michigan elevators over service wires recently, surge protective equipment is being installed to protect the property and relieve owners from worry. The cost is so small and the return on the investment so large few grain elevator operators using electric current will hesitate to install the best surge protective equipment obtainable.

OPERATORS of elevators who stored grain on which CCC loans were made are experiencing some difficulty in having the grain accepted at the grade they gave it when receiving it for storage. Country buyers who attended some of the grading schools and attained efficiency in classifying grain were able to grade the grain received for storage accurately so have experienced no difficulty in delivering the grade called for by grower's storage receipt.

MANY OVERLOADED elevators in different parts of the surplus grain states are dropping grain all over the surrounding landscape, bearing convincing evidence of the great advantage of employing experienced engineers to design and erect your new elevator. Houses afflicted with weak foundations or flimsy walls are not desirable at any price. The barn builder of old has no knowledge of the construction and arrangement essential to safe and economical operation.

THE HOUSE vote of 176 to 162 to curb the selling power of the Commodity Credit Corporation indicates a well-founded distrust by our representatives of the administration's marketing agencies controlling cotton and wheat. To support his veto the President found it advisable to marshal a number of arguments for retention of the bureaucratic power of disposal. Now let Congress pursue the matter and give the C.C.C. specific instructions, to sell, for example, 5,000,000 bus. wheat at \$1.25 and 5,000,000 bus. more every 5 cents up until sold out.

INCREASED labor costs combined with greatly increased taxes emphasize the necessity of obtaining wider margins if elevator operators hope to continue in business.

AN OVERDRAFT attached to a B/L seldom delights the consignee. When lacking confidence in buyer or broker, shipper should change consignment to a reliable firm of known responsibility and thereby obtain relief from worry.

MERCHANT MILLERS are storing more wheat covered by CCC loans this year than ever, but they are discriminating sharply against inferior wheat because they expect eventually to buy the stored wheat for manufacturing flour. In this way they earn at least 8 cts storage on wheat intended for their own mill, and hold it until needed without investing cash in surplus stocks. The wonder is that all merchant millers have not doubled and tripled their grain storage facilities.

THE GRAIN DEALERS of the Pacific Northwest are now confronted with an old responsibility in greatly increased volume. So much wheat has been stored out in the open as a result of hasty harvesting that many truckers are trying to market wheat gathered from farmers' fields while the owner was sleeping soundly. So the purchase of all grain from strangers is more hazardous than usual. No country buyer was ever delighted to pay a second time for wheat delivered by a thief.

PRIORITY RULINGS are so much in conflict with the urgent needs of many manufacturers contributing largely to the so-called defense program that even the heads of different Federal departments striving to dominate industry are now puzzled to learn what is the best thing to do, and all priority orders are being revised or amended. Fortunately, the drafters of these confusing orders are beginning to recognize their impracticability and calling on leaders in industry to help clarify the muddled situation. Eventually all handlers of essential foods will be put on the preferred list.

RECONSIDERATION by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its decision in the barge and rail reshipping case is justified by the fact the alleged undercharge was not the result of an ordinary misquotation of rates. The rate paid was that which the railroads fully intended and expected to collect on grain arriving at Chicago by barge and going east by rail. No fraud or unfair advantage was attempted by any party. The statement by the examiner for the Commission that "the outstanding undercharge should be collected" really implies that there must be some doubt about the justice of collecting an undercharge.

GRAIN DEALERS who sell merchandise on credit, will be pleased to learn that many creditors of growers who have borrowed cash of the Commodity Credit Corporation have succeeded in collecting the balance due by filing a formal claim with the county committee before release of the farmer's collateral.

LESPEDA SEED, as is announced on our Field Seed pages, is to be purchased by the CCC from growers *only*, not because the bureaucrats of the Dept. of Agri. despise the field seed merchants, but regular seed dealers are so few in number, they have little voting power. The socialists overlook the experience and special facilities of the established seed handlers and put the U. S. Dept. of Agri. in a line of business foreign to the purpose of government. The service to the farmers who accept AAA domination may be worthless, but the bureaucrats do not care; their first purpose is to lure farmers into abiding by their official regulations.

The Bureaucrats' Marketing Mess

Notwithstanding the acreage limitations of the AAA, the large carryover of surplus stocks of wheat from previous crops, the lack of storage facilities to care for any more grain and the 49 cent penalty for exceeding the government's allotment, the U. S. A. is now credited with harvesting 950,953,000 bushels of wheat, an increase of 134,255,000 bus. over 1940.

A rise in the amount the CCC is willing to loan growers on wheat, combined with a higher ceiling on market values by Dictator Henderson, might help to stimulate the farmer interest in renting any acreage in excess of his allotment to his relatives and using more fertilizer than ever.

When the city consumers come to realize that the meddling bureaucrats have given the price of their daily bread a strong artificial boost, they are likely to file a protest that will be distinctly heard even in the halls of Congress. What is the need of planting more wheat when the wheat producing countries of North America have nearly two normal crops on hand and the hungry Europeans have no boats to send for food. Argentine Republic is also suffering with a large surplus of wheat and corn which it is unable to get to market and is offering corn on the cob for fuel at 27 cents per ton, while the U. S. A. is still lending more than double that amount per bushel on over one hundred million bushels of corn.

Commerce is not supposed to be a proper province of government, but the bureaucrats of many nations have followed Brazil into deep water and are now puzzled to know what to do with the accumulated surpluses.

Confusing Factors in the Wheat Market

Notwithstanding more storage facilities for bulk grain have been added throughout the surplus grain states this year than ever before, the demand is still urgent for more and more storage room for small grain. The grain handlers of the Southwest have been able to care for most of the grain marketed. Spring wheat states and the Pacific Northwest have been crowded as never before. At many stations in Washington, which has added many bulk handling elevators to its former grain warehouses, not only all new elevators are filled to capacity but the old warehouses and every available building has been crowded to the limit, so that at many stations grain is now being stored on the ground.

While the grain merchants of the Pacific Coast states have been slow to adopt the bulk handling facilities used throughout the rest of the nation, they are now turning to bulk handling elevators for greater efficiency in the handling and caring for all small grains, and doubtless the flat warehouse will soon be in the discard. The modern grain elevator handles grain so much more efficiently and with such expedition that no progressive grain merchant hesitates to abandon the pioneer practice of handling grain in bags.

Altho the A. A. A. has persistently striven to reduce the production of wheat, the more general use of fertilizer and favorable weather has helped the farmers of the Pacific Northwest states to produce more wheat than ever, even tho they complied with acreage allotments of the county committees.

CCC loans in excess of market value have encouraged growers to make every effort to increase their production without planting in excess of their allotment. The large stocks of grain now stored in the public and private elevators as well as on the farms exhibit no need of increased production and support no excuse for encouraging greater production by lending excessive amounts on grain stored by growers.

The government now owns over 171,000,000 bushels of wheat on which it loaned more than grain's market value, and it still has loans outstanding on 22,000,000 bus. of wheat of the crops of '39 and '40. This, combined with the large crop of 1941, gives conclusive proof of our farmers' ability to feed the bread eaters of the U. S. A. as well as large numbers of starving Europeans.

The policies and practices of the different bureaus seeking to limit, regulate and direct grain producers have confused and confounded the farmers. The burning and plowing up of what the county committee insists is excess acreage is distracting growers beyond measure, and naturally all farmers called upon to pay the 49 cent penalty for the privilege of marketing or feeding their own grain is

most distracting. Conflicting orders make it most difficult, for growers who wish to comply with the instructions are puzzled to determine their rights and responsibilities as producers. When the long established rights of farmers to carry on their producing activities in keeping with their own convictions as what is best to do are reestablished, the present disorder will vanish and producers will be governed by the law of supply and demand in all their plantings; grain values will be free from the influence of CCC loans.

Bureaucracy Grabbing for Power

In its report to Congress recently the Interstate Commerce Commission recommended federal regulation of sizes and weights of highway motor vehicles; and, while declaring that national uniformity in size and weight limits is impracticable, recommends a grant of authority to the I.C.C. to supersede state limitations.

In other words, the Commission desires power to make local laws. This is condemned by the U. S. Circuit Court in the *Belo* case, involving the U. S. Labor Board, where the court said the Wage and Hour Division "overlooks the fact that a legislative act in the United States is not, as in some countries, a mere general outline by a party or group in power, of the purposes it wishes to accomplish, to be expanded, implemented and given effect by its administrators, in accordance with the general purposes of its proponents."

In this the court hits at government by whim of dictators, standing by the safe doctrine that government should be by law and not by edict.

The citizen prefers to read in the law what he may do, and not have to walk up to the desk of some bureaucrat to ask permission to do this or that, a permission that may be granted to favored individuals and denied to others.

The argument advanced by the Interstate Commerce Commission is: "The problems to be faced in the exercise of federal powers in this regard do not permit of detailed statutory expression of precise standards generally and universally applicable; there obviously is need for administrative determination in the light of the facts of given situations as related to the declared standard of Congress that commerce be not unreasonably burdened."

The Commission declares that federal intervention is, in general, desired by the for-hire motor carriers and by the War Department, Department of Agriculture, and the Public Roads Administration of the federal government, and to a lesser extent by private motor carriers; that the opinion of the shipping public tends to favor such intervention or to be neutral with respect to it; and that the opposition to such intervention comes, first and foremost, from the railroads and, secondly, from the states.

Guard Against Off-Grade Wheat

In this emergency the temptation to store grain in unsuitable places is great; in places where moisture may enter or where it is difficult to run the grain to prevent heating. The careful warehouseman will take no chances by placing dry wheat where rain may penetrate, or moist wheat where it cannot be aired by running.

That greater vigilance must be exercised by grain buyers when accepting wheat for storage is evident from the results of loading out 12,512,000 bus. of Commodity Credit Corporation wheat from country elevators, where 970,000 bus. was found to be off-grade. It is fair to assume that the same percentage of dealer-owned wheat loaded out was off-grade, pointing to a heavy loss that might have been avoided by attention to the following points:

The prime cause is taking wheat into storage that is too high in moisture content. Although the Commodity Credit Corporation will lend on hard red spring or durum containing as much as 14.5 per cent moisture, the country elevator operator can refuse to take it in for he is required by the storage agreement of the CCC to guarantee the grade as shown by his warehouse receipt.

A small lot of wet wheat in a bin of dry wheat will cause part or all of the good wheat to deteriorate.

Combined wheat that ripened unevenly may not grade out of store, especially when the combined wheat contains green weed seeds or vegetable matter like weed tops.

Overgrading wheat that comes out of farm storage where it was not kept in proper condition.

Failure to reserve some empty bin space to allow for turning wheat suspected of getting out of condition.

Failure to watch the temperature of the grain in the bins.

Repairs Priorities Rating System Redrafted

The Aug. 8 priorities order has been withdrawn and canceled because Washington discovered it could not handle the hundreds of thousands of communications submitted by business firms in compliance with that order.

Hereafter all firms will be able to serve copies of the order on their suppliers without first contacting Washington.

The new system will be promulgated the last week in August, taking immediate effect.

The new order of the O.P.M. will name the affected industries and materials. The supplier and the producer of repair and maintenance parts will file affidavits with the O.P.M. and other records bearing on the need for the merchandise involved.

Industries originally affected were those in the following categories: Air lines, explosives manufacturers, metal plants, mines, public protection and public and private utilities services, railroads, coke converters, and common carriers other than railroads.

The new order may apply to as many as

the 26 groups urged for inclusion in the civilian allocation program originally proposed by the O.P.A.C.S.

Washington News

Congressman Smith of Ohio is circulating a petition to force House action on his bill to remove all penalty from excess wheat. He says "There is no evidence that the penalty is doing anybody any good."

Alcohol for the manufacture of munitions is to be made from 20,000,000 bus. of corn transferred from the C.C.C. to the War Department, the sec'y of agriculture announced. The purpose is to divert tank steamships from the transport of blackstrap molasses from Cuba into trans-Atlantic oil transport.

Army and Navy purchasing is explained by two booklets published by the respective Departments. The "Army Purchase Information Bulletin" (1940) may be had by writing the War Department, Washington, D. C. "Selling to the Navy" may be had upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Leon Henderson is left up in the air still without authority by the decision of the House banking committee to recess its hearings on price control legislation until Sept. 15. Henderson in speaking before the committee predicted a great trade war to follow the European combat "in which the usual standards and relations to price will be abandoned."

A meeting to consider substitutes for imported burlap was held Aug. 19 attended by representatives of the Cotton Textile Institute, the Office of Production Management, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, and the Department of Agriculture. David Meeker, assistant director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, U.S.D.A., presided.

Freedom from Penalties Guaranteed

On recommendation by the Grain Committee the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Aug. 20 made effective the following amendment to the regulations:

1839. MARKETING PENALTIES.—Members, registered partnerships or registered corporations selling on the floor of the Exchange, car lots, barge loads, truck lots, vessel lots or lots covered by warehouse receipts of grain subject to marketing penalties shall guarantee the buyer that such grain is free of liability for penalty payments and shall place upon the invoice a notation to this effect.

Where car lots or warehouse receipts are tendered for delivery on future contracts for grain subject to marketing penalties the party making delivery shall guarantee the buyer that such grain is free of liability for penalty payments and shall place upon the delivery notice a notation to this effect.

Entertainment for Grain Dealers at Toledo

[Continued from page 142]

convention feature. There are many prizes for golf, for bridge and for attendance. Top piece is the Toledo Cup which will go to the best golfer for a year.

D. L. NORBY, golf: This year's golf tournament will have a national flavor. It will be held Tuesday afternoon at the internationally known Inverness Club, liveliest 18-hole course in the country. Byron Nelson, the pro, holds two national open championships, and he will present the Toledo Board of Trade Cup to the best grain dealer golfer. More than 20 other awards will go to top players in order of their scores. An excellent dinner will be served the players at the close of the tournament and the Inverness Club will remain open for them.

Price Ceiling for Burlap

Washington, D. C.—A price ceiling on burlap about 20 per cent below recent quotations has been "announced" by Leon Henderson, administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

During the last twelve months the price of burlap in New York or enroute to this country has more than doubled. Prices of burlap bags have likewise shown a very sharp increase.

The schedule of ceiling prices is in two parts, the first establishing maximums for deliveries made on or before Dec. 31, 1941, for 17 different constructions of burlap, and the second establishing maximum prices on the same constructions delivered on or after Jan. 1, 1942. The maximum prices which will go into effect Jan. 1 are 5 per cent lower than those which will prevail in the earlier period.

A floor under farm prices if a ceiling is put on them will be provided for in a bill that Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina was authorized to draft, by a group of senators who heard him denounce the speech at Athens, Ga., of Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard against letting prices get out of line. Smith, who is chairman of the committee on agriculture, says the administration is making an "organized effort to discredit the farm bloc."

Lien on Crop Defeated by Fraud

The Centennial Flouring Mills Co. Grain Department, formerly Seattle Grain Co. won a favorable decision by the Supreme Court of Washington in a suit by a farm co-tenant to recover for wheat disposed of by other tenant.

Emrys and Johnnie Hughes, brothers, were farming near Almira, Wash., under a lease for six years from North Pacific Bank, lease not recorded.

In 1936 Emrys hauled 1,158 bus., 13 lbs., wheat to the Centennial warehouse. A warehouse receipt was made out in his name but was not delivered. On judgments held against Emrys writs of garnishment were obtained by A. J. Reinhart and Ed. Engelson who brot a replevin suit against the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. Emrys settled this suit by conveying all his interest in the wheat in the possession of the Centennial to Reinhart and Engelson. This transaction was at noon Sept. 30, 1936. Reinhart and Engelson released their judgments, supposing they had title to the wheat. Johnnie came to town in response to a telephone call from Emrys and after 3 hours served notice on agent of Centennial that he was the owner of one-half of the grain.

Johnnie's position was that the crop was grown on land held by him and Emrys as tenants in common, which position the court stated, was sound. The crop was common property. Emrys disappeared.

The court said: "A co-tenant by his own acts and conduct may estop himself from insisting upon his rights.

"We have no hesitancy in invoking this doctrine of estoppel against appellant Johnnie Hughes. We think the unadorned facts which we have narrated, demonstrate that he conspired with Emrys to defraud respondents Reinhart and Engelson. That respondents thought they were getting all of the 1,158 bus. of wheat in consideration of releasing their judgments against Emrys cannot be doubted. Nor can it be doubted that Emrys, with Johnnie's acquiescence and assistance, fostered that belief until the settlement was consummated.

"We think the only inference that can be drawn from the fact that Johnnie did not give notice of his claim of ownership to the Centennial for more than 3 hours after Emrys obtained the release of the judgments was to give the latter time to get to Ephrata and file them before respondents could take any action toward repudiating them.—108 Par. (2d) 377.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

What To Do with Corn from Excess Acreage?

Grain & Feed Journals: Altho the man in charge of my farming operations insists he tried to comply with the acreage limitations of the A. A. A., the local committee has ordered him to plow up 3½ acres of corn. The field is in splendid condition and gives promise of a large yield. I have not borrowed any money from the government and expect none of its benefits. I do not need to. I always feed all the corn I grow. Would a surveyor's report on the actual acreage planted settle the controversy?—C. R. W., Freeport, Ill.

Ans.: The limited facts stated do not afford a sufficient basis on which to calculate whether it is more profitable to comply with the order of the county committee, or to harvest and feed the corn. Subsidies are denied to growers cultivating an excess of what are classed as "soil depleting" crops.

Congress has just passed a new law exempting farmers from the 49-cent penalty on wheat if fed on the farm; and may do the same as to any penalty on corn, especially since the administration desires a maximum production of hogs to supply Britain with more hog products under the lend-lease law.

Unless there is sound reason otherwise it is best to comply with orders of the county committee. Farmers can not be put in jail for defying the county committee; and the constitutionality of marketing penalties has not been passed upon by the Supreme Court, so the only question seems to be whether the 3½ acres of corn are worth more than the so-called "benefits" that may be lost.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are doing a strictly retail business in grain, feed, coal and farm supplies. We do not manufacture anything. We have three regular employees and one extra helper. We operate within a radius of 10 miles. The population of Melvin is about 50. All grain is shipped either to Cincinnati or Columbus. What is our status under the wage and hour law?—Melvin Grain Co., Earl B. Link, owner, Melvin, O.

Ans.: In its ruling of June 14 the Wage and Hour Division held that the 40-hour week and 30-cent minimum do not apply where sales are 75 per cent retail.

Where wholesale, commercial and industrial sales, non-retail in character, total more than 25 per cent the 40-hour week and the 30-cent minimum will apply.

The sales of grain to Cincinnati and Columbus are not retail, but commercial; and the question arises whether during the half-year from Jan. 1 to June 30, and July 1 to Dec. 31 the semi-annual record of sales in dollar volume commercially exceeded 25 per cent of the total volume.

Even tho a wholesale business is done to distant points the employees are exempt because the employer is engaged in the first processing of an agricultural commodity and the commodities processed come from farms in the general vicinity of the establishment and the number of employees there engaged does not exceed 7.

In the early years of its occurrence in Indiana, the moths, adults of the corn borer, were present less than 30 days. With the two generation borer now developing, moths are active for 90 or more days. In other words, with the longer period of moth flight and egg-laying, weather conditions will play a less significant part in the life of this insect, and once it becomes established in a region, there is every reason to believe that it will remain as a rather regular annual menace to the corn crop.—J. J. Davis, head of the Purdue University entomological department.

Weighmasters and Inspectors Will Meet in Toledo

Harry R. Clark, Secy., advises us that the annual meeting of the Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n will be held in Toledo, O., Sunday, Sept. 14th. The session will start at 1:30 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n will be held Monday, Sept. 15th. The meeting will start at 9:30 a. m.

The two associations will have a joint luncheon, Monday noon, Sept. 15th.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Sept. 5. Mineral Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 5. Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Jamestown, N. Y.

Sept. 8, 9. New York State Seed Ass'n, Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 15, 16. Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Sept. 25, 28. Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 30-31. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Feb. 17, 18, 19. The Farmers' Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, Minn.

April 2, 3, 4. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

H. E. Morrison, President

The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n is fortunate in having as members grain dealers who while doing nothing spectacular are always on the job to advance the interests of the organized trade.

Such a one is H. E. Morrison, a member almost since the Ass'n's organization. He has served several terms on the board of directors, two years as vice-pres., was elected pres. the first time in June, 1940, and re-elected in June, 1941.

Mr. Morrison first became connected with the grain trade in 1906 with Dement Bros. Co., in Walla Walla, Wash., who operated the Eureka Flour Mills and did a general merchandising business.

Severing his connections with this firm in 1919 he organized the Morrison Grain Co., of which he has been pres. and manager since organization. Its business consists principally of buying from growers in Washington, Oregon and Idaho and selling principally to Pacific northwest mills and exporters.

In 1921 he organized the Morrison Warehouse Co., of which he has been manager, doing strictly a grain storage business operating public warehouses at Umapine and Spofford, Ore.; Walla Walla, Hadley, Thiel, Clyde, Adkins, and Pleasant View, Wash.

Ohio Grain Dealers Will Meet at Toledo

Sec'y W. W. Cummings advises us that the Ohio Grain Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n will meet in Toledo at the same time and place as the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Sept. 15-16.

The meeting will convene on Monday, Sept. 15th, at 10:00 a. m., in charge of President Bradstock. The Wage-Hour Act will be discussed at that time by Mr. Edgar Warren of the Wage-Hour Division, Washington, D. C.

At 11:00 a. m., President E. H. Sexauer, of the National Ass'n will take charge. This session will adjourn at noon.

At 12:00 noon the Ohio association will have a luncheon to which all grain and feed dealers are invited. At this time another official from Washington will address the dealers and an opportunity will be given those present to ask questions. This meeting will adjourn at 2:00 p. m. to join the National Ass'n in its regular afternoon session.

The banquet will be held at the same hotel at 6:30 p. m., Monday evening. The Toledo boys promise to take care of 1,200 diners if necessary, and a floor show par excellence will follow. Ray Bowden has finally been prevailed upon to act as toastmaster and present Mr. Grove Patterson, editor of the Toledo Blade, and Senator H. A. Butler of Nebraska. Dancing will follow the floor show.

The second day session will convene at 10:00 a. m., Tuesday, adjourning at noon for the golf contests, at the famous Inverness Club. All members of either the National or Ohio ass'ns will be eligible to play and compete for the prizes. A special prize has been provided for members of the Ohio ass'n.

Buffet dinner and entertainment will be at 5:00 to 8:00 p. m. at the hotel. Golf prizes will be awarded by Byron Nelson, twice National Open champion, to be followed by entertainment and dancing.

Wichita, Kan.—Farmers are being warned that Aug. 30 is the last day for them to sign for participation in next year's crop program.



H. E. Morrison, Walla Walla, Wash., Pres. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Farmers Resent Government Regulations

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers are talking of sowing a lot of rye in their wheat this year so they can get away, as they say, from this "Hitlerism" of charging them 49c a bushel for their excess. They want to raise wheat for the proper rotation of their crops. Talked to a farmer today who has 100 acres of land, said he wasn't going to sow an acre; under the program he could only sow 6 acres; said he would rather let it go; raise soybeans and oats instead. Think there will be less wheat sown this year because of the cut in the government requirements, but the ground will probably go into wheat and rye for feed.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

CCC Will Loan Cash on Flaxseed

Grain & Feed Journals: The provisions for loans on flaxseed announced this week confirm the reports in our letter of Aug. 16: Growers who have complied with the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program may borrow from the Commodity Credit Corporation basis \$1.85 per bushel on No. 1 flaxseed, delivered at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Kansas City, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, or Los Angeles, providing they can find approved storage space either on the farm, in country elevators or at terminal markets. No. 2 flaxseed may be applied at 5c discount. Loans mature April 30, 1942, but can be made any time up to Dec. 31, 1941. It is too early yet to say whether much flax will be stored on farms in anticipation of higher prices.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Grinders of Excess Wheat Not Required to Collect Penalty

Grain & Feed Journals: Liability in grinding excess wheat for a producer and accepting payment in cash for the service is explained by Evan Berg, Commodity Loan Assistant, California Agricultural Conservation Committee, in a letter to A. H. Hankerson, Mgr., San Francisco Grain Exchange. Mr. Berg says: "The opinion expressed by you as to there being no

liability in connection with this service is entirely correct. A processor who renders a service but does not purchase the wheat is not in any way liable for the penalty nor is he required to determine whether or not the wheat is free from penalty. The same thing applies to warehousemen. It is only a buyer of wheat who is under obligation to collect the penalty if the wheat is not free. If a processor should accept wheat as payment for services, then he would be in the position of a buyer insofar as the amount of wheat accepted by him is concerned"—I. J. Stromnes, Secy. Calif. Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Fast Receiving and Cleaning Elevator at Vincennes, Ind.

"A super-receiving unit," is what Manager R. Ramming terms the new truck-load receiving addition built on the 400,000 bus reinforced concrete elevator of Atlas Mills, at Vincennes, Ind.

This modern reinforced concrete structure is a combined receiving and cleaning unit. It is 26 ft. wide, 56 ft. long, and 64 ft. high. Each of its three floors is well lighted thru metal-sash windows.

The high driveway is more than 12 ft. wide, and closable at each end by a rolling curtain door. In this driveway is a modern semi-trailer truck lift with air blocks to hold the rear wheels of trucks in position when the 40x10 deck of the 30 ton Fairbanks truck scale is tipped to empty trucks. Behind this truck dump and scale deck is a 10 ft. wide steel grate thru which small grains pour into a 700 bus steel hoppers receiving sink. Grain is carried out of the sink by a variable speed mass conveyor which empties it into the boot of a large, steel-cased receiving leg carrying 20x7 inch buckets at a speed elevating 3,500 bus per hour. The leg is driven by a 15 h.p. motor and could be speeded up to handle as much as 5,000 bus per hour, but is slowed down to match other facilities in the elevator.

The grate over the receiving sink is hinged at the back so that it can be lifted when ear corn is to be dumped. Ear corn pours directly into the throat of a 2,500 bus per hour Western corn sheller, and is shelled before elevation.

A scale house within the receiving unit protects records and the dial of the Fairbanks truck scale. This scale is fitted with a Printomatic for recording weights of truckloads of grain received.

On the upper floors of the new unit are the cleaning machines, two large Western corn cleaners, and a special built No. 15 Eureka cleaner for wheat. Also on the upper floors are the turnheads from the legs, so that the flow from the receiving leg can be directed to cleaning machines, or by-passed to a jack-leg for passing receipts of grain to the elevator for storage. A Barnard & Leas employees' belt elevator carries employees between all floors in the new unit.

The new unit was designed and built by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. Its modern design, and large, fast facilities, is in line with the trend thruout the country toward installation of machinery that can handle grain as fast as trucks can bring it.

For illustration see outside front cover page.

The C.C.C. is said to have filled all the warehouse space it could contract east and south of Kansas City, and it is thought its defaulted 1940 loan wheat must remain where it is.

USDA 1941 Wheat Loans

The Department of Agriculture has announced that through Aug. 12, 22,502 loans in the amount of \$10,448,703 on 10,837,240 bus of 1941 wheat had been made by Commodity Credit Corporation and lending agencies.

The average amount advanced was 96.42 cents per bushel, which includes an allowance for freight from the point of origin to terminal and sub-terminal storage locations. C.C.C. reports that 10,807,240 bus of wheat on which loans have been completed are stored in commercial warehouses, while only 30,000 bus are stored on farms.

Officials of C.C.C. explained that a greater number of wheat loans have actually been made than are reported at this time, due to the time required in recording. Only those loans which have been completely cleared in the Corporation's records are reported. Loans by states follow:

State in which loans originated	No. of loans	Warehouse storage (bus.)	Amount
California	21	63,003	\$ 61,775.30
Colorado	12	6,849	6,336.55
Delaware	4	1,174	1,365.48
Idaho	109	184,793	157,656.90
Illinois	169	40,674	38,573.16
Indiana	388	109,347	118,175.87
Iowa	57	11,677	11,682.27
Kansas	4,354	2,496,251	2,513,623.04
Kentucky	120	43,713	48,566.05
New York	2	1,818	2,090.70
Michigan	149	38,012	39,315.06
Missouri	1,164	234,839	235,239.62
Nebraska	8,459	1,974,352	1,934,148.95
New Mexico	4	3,465	3,180.87
Ohio	435	143,958	158,191.12
Oklahoma	5,119	2,239,064	2,167,842.48
Oregon	266	1,099,588	1,045,582.41
Pennsylvania	16	7,735	8,786.40
Tennessee	23	8,616	9,523.37
Texas	1,000	186,784	151,981.67
Utah	3	1,549	1,249.88
Virginia	40	20,184	24,492.30
Washington	588	1,589,795	1,409,323.56
	22,502	10,807,240	\$10,448,703.01

From Abroad

Australia's wheat crop is 83,200,000 bus., the lowest since 1919-1920.

Brazil has decreed that rice be kept for home consumption, to avoid the necessity for imports later.

German administration at Athens has ordered the shipment of 10,000 tons of wheat from Germany to Greece to relieve the food famine.

The Canadian Wheat Board has announced that, effective Aug. 1, the first wheat delivery quota on the 1941-42 crop will be 5 bus. per acre.

Argentina announced Aug. 23 the purchase of 18 Italian ships now in port, to relieve the shipping shortage that has hampered grain exports since the war began.

Japan's wheat crop is officially placed at 59,366,000 bus., a decrease of 10.2 per cent from the 1940 crop. Barley production increased 4 per cent, to 80,706,000 bus.

The Argentine minister of finance Aug. 19 authorized the Central Bank to float a 250,000,000 peso bond issue at 2¾ per cent to finance the purchase of the grain harvest.

In Britain the two most important groups, fats and proteins, which together accounted for nearly two-thirds of the prewar expenditure, now are being consumed at about one-third of the prewar rate.

The wheat credit of \$2,661,309 extended to the German government in 1931 has been paid off, Jesse Jones, federal loan administrator announced Aug. 20, except a balance of \$46,782, for which, however, the federal reserve bank holds funds.

According to Soviet reports, harvesting is now under way in all central and southern regions of Russia, and an effort is being made to speed it up. The out-turn of all crops is said to be good and in some areas excellent. Grain deliveries to the Government are reported as progressing normally.

USDA 1940 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has announced that 869 loans made on the 1940 corn crop were repaid during the week ending Aug. 9, 1941. This brought total loan repayments to that date to 12,785, representing 12,166,643 bus valued at \$7,406,653. There were outstanding on the same date 96,340 loans on 90,487,939 bus valued at \$55,143,712. Loans by states follow:

State	Total Loans Made No. Loans	Bus.	Repayments No. Loans	Bus.
Illinois	12,600	13,509,204	4,618	5,000,245.76
Indiana	1,044	904,821	404	333,992.00
Iowa	59,066	59,038,317	5,596	5,080,181.90
Kansas	879	626,371	77	51,794.00
Kentucky	24	66,890	19	53,525.00
Michigan	9	5,649	2	856.00
Minnesota	10,454	8,001,174	386	307,798.46
Missouri	3,443	2,942,564	948	709,525.80
Nebraska	15,461	13,130,234	467	433,820.41
North Dakota	98	113,942	38	53,666.00
Ohio	461	261,670	159	82,362.00
S. Dakota	5,548	4,034,819	61	54,290.00
Wisconsin	38	18,928	10	4,583.00
Total	109,125	102,654,583	12,785	12,166,643.33

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Rulo, Neb. Aug. 13.—There was no wheat crop and the corn crop is 75% burned up here, so it is done for.—J. F. B.

Cave Junction, Ore.—A record harvest of ladino clover seed almost doubled that of last year, is the prospect for the Illinois valley. Much of it is certified or first-grade product.—F. K. H.

Waterville, Wash., Aug. 12.—Altho it is too early to accurately estimate the county yield this year, it is believed the wheat crop will be one of the largest ever to be harvested in Douglas county.—F. K. H.

Oakesdale, Wash.—A phenomenal yield of 2,293 sacks, averaging 143 lbs. from 100 acres, or a total of 327,899 lbs. for a return of \$9,836, is the report of the Interstate Production Credit Ass'n, the yield being made by MacQuarrie Bros. Dockage for weevil and all other causes was small.—F. K. H.

Salem, Ore., Aug. 17.—Wheat samples inspected from Morrow, Gilliam, Wasco and Sherman counties are practically all grading No. 1 with test weights 60 to 64.4 lbs., the grain division of the state agricultural department reported. Few of the samples are showing either smut or dockage.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 23.—Flax is paying the farmers pretty well and there will be more flax sown next spring than there was this. From what I could see on my trip thru southeastern Indiana there is going to be quite some clover seed and it should be of good quality because the fields are free from weeds.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Spokane, Wash.—Inland Empire farmers are finishing the harvest of one of the greatest wheat crops in the area's history, but an acute shortage of storage space is experienced. The Big Bend region is feeling the storage space shortage most. Fields that ordinarily average 10 to 20 bus. to the acre are yielding 30 to 40 bus., giving that region the heaviest crop in history.—F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 20.—Condition of corn in north ranges from poor to excellent, and in the south from poor to good. Damage to corn from firing in the south probably averages a third, and in the north in limited localities it is extensive. The condition of soy beans has become quite variable, in the north mostly ranging from fair to excellent and in the south mostly poor to good.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 17.—Wheat yields continued to be abnormally good in the lighter lands of the Walla Walla district, and harvest there is virtually completed. The heavier soil, where much wheat remains to be cut, continued to show disappointingly low yields. Storage problems, becoming more acute as the season nears its finish, caused later harvesters to turn to almost anything which had a roof and could hold wheat.—F. K. H.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 8.—A preliminary estimate of the production of fall wheat in Ontario places the crop this year at 16,438,500 bus. from 629,000 acres, or an average yield of 26.1 bus. per acre, as compared with 22,099,000 bus. harvested from 775,400 acres, or 28.5 bus. per acre in 1940. Fall rye production is also somewhat lower, being estimated at 1,238,400 bus. as against 1,557,000 bus. last year.—S. H. H. Symons, Dominion Statistician.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 23.—In the more favored section of northern areas where moisture conditions have been favorable all season, corn prospects are excellent. The present prospect is for new high-record yields for some counties in the northeastern quarter of the state. Yields will be more uneven from the central section southward and especially the southwest where severe drought and heat damage has been more extensive. In this area, on light hilly soil, there are many barren stalks and poorly filled ears, however, in the state as a whole, corn prospects are above average.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 19.—Progress of winter wheat harvest varies from one-half to nearly completed with better than usual yields. More areas are beginning on the spring grain harvest. Harvest of mustard has begun in the principal raising areas, with early yields excellent. Very little flax has been cut. Harvest of red clover seed has commenced in Lake County. Soil moisture conditions have improved in some northeastern and central areas with cultivation of soil for fall plowing started on a small scale.—Jay G. Diamond, Statistician, U. S. D. A.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 19.—Corn and soybean prospects are above average for the State although yields will be increasingly uneven from the central section southward and particularly towards the southwest where severe drought and heat damage has been more extensive to all late crops. Corn is badly fired on lighter soils and in drier areas of the southern half of the State and to a lesser extent northward through parts of the west central district. Early corn is much better than late corn. Soybean conditions are holding up well in the important east central area. This crop is at a stage of development where it would benefit greatly from a good general rain.—A. J. Surratt, Sr. Agricultural Statistician, U. S. D. A.

Corn Production

Washington, D.C., Aug. 22.—As of Aug. 15 the Department of Agriculture forecasts the production of corn as follows, in thousand bushels:

State	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated	
			Aug. 1, 1941	Aug. 15, 1941
Pennsylvania.	53,662	53,640	54,642	53,341
Ohio	139,956	120,750	159,348	152,844
Indiana	160,373	145,669	181,102	167,480
Illinois	321,945	332,244	373,723	369,910
Michigan	47,868	49,856	55,907	46,841
Wisconsin	74,644	93,582	92,628	87,048
Minnesota ..	143,410	172,457	170,886	177,632
Iowa	399,184	460,581	474,292	437,808
Missouri	107,141	119,280	114,144	102,336
N. Dakota....	16,368	24,480	22,840	22,840
S. Dakota....	41,768	50,112	45,936	41,760
Nebraska	133,822	106,913	126,360	116,640
Kansas	59,550	41,028	47,120	49,476
Kentucky	64,557	70,400	78,848	73,216
14 states.....	1,764,248	1,840,992	1,997,776	1,889,172
United States	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,587,574	...

Washington, D. C., Aug. 18.—A special report issued today by the department of agriculture increased by about 2 million bus. the estimated spring wheat crop of Minnesota and the Dakotas and the combined winter and spring yield of Montana. Production for these states is computed at 233,132,000 bus. compared with 231,088,000 forecast Aug. 1 and 206,306,000 produced last year.

Wray, Colo., established a record for itself July 9 by having the Burlington haul out 46 carloads of new wheat.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The crop reporting board of the Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates:

CROP	Yield per Acre		Total Production (in thousands)	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
Corn, bu.	28.3	30.1	2,449,200	2,587,574
Wheat, bu.	15.3	16.7	816,698	950,953
Winter	16.3	17.0	589,151	684,966
All Spring	13.1	16.2	227,547	265,987
Durum	11.1	15.6	34,776	41,132
Other Spring ..	13.5	16.3	192,771	224,855
Oats	35.5	30.8	1,235,628	1,148,162
Barley	23.1	24.8	309,235	346,057
Rye	12.7	13.5	40,601	46,462
Buckwheat	16.2	15.7	6,350	5,614
Flaxseed	9.7	9.5	31,217	30,711
Rice	50.2	49.7	52,754	58,970
Grain sorghums.	12.3	15.1	121,371	128,731
Hay, tame, ton.	1.40	1.36	86,312	85,187
Hay, wild, ton..	.81	.94	8,844	10,715
Hay, clover and timothy,* ton.	1.31	1.15	29,287	25,274
Hay, alfalfa, ton	2.18	2.18	30,578	33,239
Beans, dry edible, 100-lb. bag....	†876	†921	16,074	18,728

*Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

On soybeans, the condition of the crop was exceedingly high at 88 per cent of normal; compared with 79 per cent a year ago and a ten-year average of only 76 per cent. Unfortunately, the August official estimate on soybeans gives no bushel figures.

Sawfly in Alberta

Dr. C. W. Farstad, Dominion entomologist at Lethbridge, estimates that 25 per cent of western wheat acreage is severely infested. Damage, he predicts, will be 20 to 100 per cent. The larvae of the sawfly girdle wheat stems just above the soil surface and the stem eventually breaks and falls to the ground just before the wheat is ready to cut. It is possible to salvage some of the infested crops, however, if the wheat is cut with a binder or swathed on the green side before the sawfly cuts it. One of the reasons for the sudden increase in sawfly infestation is the adoption of strip-farming which provides ideal conditions for the increase of the pest.—Jas. Richardson & Sons.

President Paul Christensen

At the early age of 16 years P. H. Christensen began learning the grain elevator business by sampling for half days at a terminal elevator. Then he got a job as millwright at the old Northwestern Elevator in Minneapolis, which has since burned.

After two years of millwrighting he spent four years as foreman at the old Merchants Elevator.

The next year was spent as superintendent of the Soo Line Terminal. Then for five years he obtained experience at the other end of the line by managing two farmers country elevators.

At the end of that period he went back to Minneapolis as a terminal house weigher, at which he spent 15 years, before taking the position of superintendent of the same plant, the Republic Elevator, which he held for five years.

On July 1 this year he was made general superintendent of the terminals of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

His fellow superintendents honored him by election to the office of president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at the recent Minneapolis convention. He had been active in the Society for many years, had served on various committees, and as vice president.

Chicago, Ill.—Resolutions opposing the setting of maximum prices on farm commodities were adopted at a meeting Aug. 19 of 450 delegates of farmers called by the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.



Paul H. Christensen, Minneapolis, Gen'l Supt. Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Manitowoc, Wis.—As fast as corn is moved out, shipments arrive to keep the elevators practically filled.—H. C. B.

Duluth, Minn.—The first winter storage cargo to load this season was taken out late this month. It comprised 88,000 bus. of spring wheat destined for a mill at Buffalo.—F. G. C.

Spokane, Wash.—Despite the receipt and inspection of 1,472 carloads of wheat during July, Spokane dropped behind Seattle, which received and inspected 1,534 cars during the month. Portland stood in third place with 1,308 cars. Spokane in the same month also received 53 cars of corn, 50 cars of oats, 17 of barley.—F. K. H.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Str. Nine, chartered this season by Sidney E. Smith of Buffalo, the first boat of the winter grain fleet, arrived Aug. 23. This is the first time in the memory of waterfront veterans that storage grain has been brought here so early in the season. The vessel's winter berth is expected to be at the Russell Miller Milling Co. in Child's St.—G.E.T.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 21.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Aug. 15 decreased 1,188,852 bus., as compared with the preceding week and increased 178,434,060 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 463,008,305 bus., compared with 464,197,157 bus. for the preceding week and 284,574,245 bus. for the week of Aug. 16, 1940.

Denton, Mont.—Denton, with an elevator capacity of 308,000 bus. of grain, will handle over 1,000,000 bus. of wheat this year, it is estimated, 905 of which is winter wheat. Approximately 20,000 bus. of wheat lie at each side of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.'s elevator annex, which holds 37,000 bus. The elevator has a capacity of 161,000 bus. and is filled to working capacity. J. E. Gustin is manager of the elevator.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during July, in bushels, as compared to July, 1940, expressed in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,405,930 (1,096,394); corn, 1,136,327 (423,121); oats, 135,280 (105,186); rye, 10,711; barley, 815,114 (22,608); flaxseed, 73,960; millfeed (tons), 400 (1); shipments, wheat, 1,743,000 (1,742,000); corn, 902,000 (81,000); oats, 2,000; rye (99,000); barley, 678,000 (55,000); clover, 3,980; timothy, 2,946.—Dept. of Information & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Fort William, Ont.—Grain shipments from the Canadian lakehead, handled thru the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n for the crop year ending July 31, totaled 260,754,860 bus., it has been announced. The amount of wheat shipped totals 219,278,249 bus., the balance of the crop total was oats, flax, barley and rye shipments. Figures for each of the last two crop years exceed all other similar periods for the last 12 years with the exception of the 1928-29 crop year when 385,857,000 bus. of grain were shipped from the lakehead.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts and shipments of grain in bushels, during July, 1941, as compared to July, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 28,872,671 (27,261,101); oats, 2,198,076 (1,876,006); rye, 487,984 (414,142); barley, 1,757,212 (466,929); flaxseed, 261,355 (72,102); mixed grain, 54,869 (21,646); shipments, wheat, 26,063,991 (13,371,076); corn, (6,358); oats, 1,167,925 (1,353,374); rye, 308,599 (527,851); barley, 1,202,836 (1,021,354); flaxseed, 244,855 (40,767); mixed grain, 58,782 (1,583).—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts for the crop year, Aug. 1, 1940, to July 31, 1941, follows: Domestic wheat 57,933,546 bus., corn 16,409,305, oats 3,838,605, rye 1,394,378, barley 7,396,298, flaxseed 6,215,846, total 93,187,978 bus., as against 100,570,113 bus. in the previous year. Shipments ran wheat 47,552,950, corn 16,628,190, oats 3,682,463, rye 2,582,476, barley 7,177,734, flaxseed 5,982,361, total 83,606,174 bus. Previous year shipments ran 94,004,801 bus. Canadian receipts in bond during the 1940-41 season reached 16,548,389 bus., of which 476,027 was barley, the balance wheat.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 23.—The price of cash flaxseed at Minneapolis has advanced over 3c a bushel since Monday in the face of the first heavy movement of the new crop. On Monday 781 cars of flax were reported at Minneapolis. In the first five days of this week 2,126 cars of flax arrived at this terminal. The average capacity of the modern freight car is 1400 net bushels of flax so that we calculate this week's flax receipts at Minneapolis at three million bushels. Since Aug. 1, six million bushels of seed have been marketed at Minneapolis and Duluth, a figure which we estimate to be from 27 to 30% of the total amount available for marketing in this section from the 1941 crop.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Aug. 15 amounted to 2,507,048 bus., an increase of 1,612,179 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week when 894,869 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 4,510,648 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the two weeks from Aug. 1, to Aug. 15, as compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 1,019,086 (1,658,166); Saskatchewan, 1,158,036 (2,790,237); Alberta, 1,224,795 (2,-

468,562) bus. For the two weeks ending Aug. 15, and the same period in 1940, 3,401,917 and 6,916,965 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Inspections Show Winter Wheat of Average Quality

The quality of the 1941 winter wheat crop is about equal to the 7-year (1934-40) average, July inspections of receipts at representative markets indicate. Receipts during the last half of July graded slightly lower than earlier arrivals but 59 percent of the July inspections of Hard Red Winter wheat and 65 percent of the Soft Red Winter graded No. 2 or better this season compared with 7-year averages of 59 and 53 percent, respectively. Last year 72 percent of the July inspections of Hard Red Winter and 73 percent of the Soft Red Winter graded No. 2 or better. Only 38 percent of the inspected receipts of Hard Red Winter wheat classed as Dark Hard this season compared with 58 percent last July and 51 percent July through September, 1934-40.

More than the average quantity of Soft Red Winter wheat graded tough in July with 24 percent of the inspected receipts in this special grade this season compared with 8 percent last year and an average of 17 percent. The quantity of Hard Red Winter grading "Tough" represented only 1 percent of the receipts, or about the same as last season. The percentage of Soft Red Winter wheat grading "Garlicky" was higher than last season or the 7-year average and was 26 percent of the July inspections.

The quality of the 1941 oats crop appears to be well above average but lower than last season. Fifty-one percent of the July inspections of oats receipts at representative markets graded No. 2 or better compared with 58 percent last year and a 7-year average of 37 percent.

July inspections of rye indicate a better than average crop of that grain. Seventy-seven percent graded No. 2 or better this season compared with 80 percent last year and an average (1934-40) of 67 percent.

Woodland, Cal.—Arthur Jan Nohel, a native of Czechoslovakia, who fled the Hitler conquest, is experimenting in spice seed culture. He has planted 80 acres of poppy seeds, 9 acres of stock beet seed, some anise, caraway, fennel and celery. Prices of spices have soared since the war cut off shipments.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy-beans
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	8,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,236	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	9,935	13,315	9,973
Mar. 29	42,797	23,473	8,976	13,359	9,794
Apr. 5	44,649	24,495	8,990	13,525	10,653
Apr. 12	41,606	24,079	8,784	14,025	11,341
Apr. 19	44,092	22,845	8,693	13,970	12,445
Apr. 26	44,522	21,530	8,365	14,315	12,710
May 3	46,532	21,506	8,320	12,241	10,627
May 10	47,178	21,727	8,261	11,475	10,860
May 17	43,064	21,823	7,683	11,807	11,057
May 24	41,092	20,836	6,984	12,143	10,272
May 31	42,017	21,065	7,188	12,244	10,725
June 7	38,124	20,267	7,683	12,093	10,935
June 8	38,041	20,430	7,879	12,110	11,101
June 14	39,568	20,202	7,870	12,200	11,862
June 21	40,794	19,947	7,525	12,078	12,194
June 28	40,083	20,915	7,717	12,287	12,565
July 5	43,010	19,375	7,550	12,186	11,924
July 12	45,562	20,615	8,502	12,026	11,278
July 19	49,855	20,479	9,416	12,208	11,465
July 26	50,462	21,393	11,151	12,315	11,571
Aug. 2	51,292	22,147	13,284	13,597	11,239
Aug. 9	50,005	25,017	14,639	15,455	10,780
Aug. 16	49,786	25,617	16,051	16,371	11,799
Aug. 23	50,903	25,731	16,672	16,866	12,143

†All time low.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option	High	Low	Aug. 13	Aug. 14	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 24
Chicago	117	96½	115½	115½	115½	115	114½	115½	116½	116	116½	115½	115½	116½
Winnipeg	80½	75¾	77	77½	77½	77½	76¾	76¾	76½	76½	76½	75¾	74¾	74½
Minneapolis	112½	93½	110½	110½	111	110	109¾	109¾	111	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Kansas City	110½	83½	108½	108½	108½	107½	107½	108	109¾	108¾	109¾	108¾	108¾	109¾
Duluth, durum	104¾	93¾	103	103½	103½	102½	101½	102¾	104½	103¾	103¾	102	101¾	102¾
Milwaukee	116½	96½	115½	115½	116	115½	115	115½	116½	116	116½	115½	115½	116½
	Corn													
Chicago	82¾	73½	81½	81	81½	80¾	80¾	80¾	81½	80¾	81½	80¾	80¾	80¾
Kansas City*	70½	70½	70¾	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	70	70	70
Milwaukee	82¾	74½	81½	81½	81½	80¾	80¾	80¾	81½	80¾	81½	80¾	80¾	80¾
	Oats													
Chicago	47½	36½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	46	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Winnipeg	44½	33	41	40¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	43½	43¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Minneapolis	42½	33½	40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41¾	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Milwaukee	47	36½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½	46½	46½	46½	46½
	Rye													
Chicago	74¾	56¾	72	71½	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	72½	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
Minneapolis	68½	53½	65½	65	65½	64½	64½	65½	66½	66½	66½	65½	65½	65½
Winnipeg	58	53½	57	56¾	56¾	56	55½	55¾	56½	56	56	55½	55½	55½
Duluth	67½	63½	65½	65	65½	64½	64½	65½	66½	66½	66½	65½	65½	65½
	Barley													
Minneapolis*	47¾	44	44½	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	46½	47½	47½	46½	46½	46½
Winnipeg	52¾	44	50½	50½	51	51	50½	50½	51½	51½	51½	50½	49½	50½
	Soybeans													
Chicago	153¾	121½	145½	144½	146½	146½	146½	147¾	149¾	149	151½	151½	151½	153¾
Canada Exchange	88½	88½	88½	88½	89	89	89	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾

*September delivery.

Have a Look at Toledo's Board of Trade

For nearly a century, Toledo has been an active, aggressive market for all kinds of grain and seeds.

Contributing to this reputation is the unique position of this market on the border line between the vast grain producing regions of the middle west, and the consuming areas in the east. Responsible for a part of this position is the location of Toledo on the western end of Lake Erie. At this point the Maumee river empties into the lake, forming an excellent harbor for docking boats of the Great Lakes fleet, where they may be emptied with marine legs and filled with spouts of Toledo elevators. Responsible also for the traffic in grain at Toledo is the fact that it is the third largest railroad center in the United States, with trunk lines running in every direction to connect with large grain shipping and receiving centers.

Toledo is in itself a large consuming market for grain. In the membership of the Board of Trade are commission firms, merchandisers, warehousemen, flour millers, feed manufacturers and soybean processors. Mills in Toledo produce more than 11,200 bbls. of flour and 4,000 tons of feed daily. Elevators in Toledo have capacity for 12,000,000 bus. of grain and contemplate further additions.

The membership of the Toledo Board of Trade, however, is the principal reason for the progressive spirit of this organization. It is made up almost entirely of operating firms, which gives unity of effort and support to this spirit. Here is a quick look at the membership:

Cash and Futures

H. W. DEVORE & CO.: "Born in 1887." Harry R. DeVore, sole owner. Members Toledo and Chicago Boards of Trade. Does a cash and futures business in grain and soybeans.

G. R. FORRESTER CO.: Owned and operated by George R. Forrester, who has been associated with the Ohio trade for 34 years, and has operated his business in Toledo for 11. Associated with him is his

son, George J. Forrester. Handles consignments, and merchandises cash grain and has several brokerage accounts.

PATTERSON GRAIN CO.: Originated in 1931. Does a general grain and soybean merchandising business. Is owned and operated by C. E. Patterson, with whom is associated his son, R. A. Patterson.

L. J. SCHUSTER CO.: Louis J. Schuster, the sole owner, has been in the Toledo market since 1907. He does a grain merchandising, consignment and brokerage business.

SOUTHWORTH GRAIN CO.: "Begun in '81." Charles Keilholtz is president; John Luscombe, vice president, and K. D. Keilholtz, treasurer. Members also of the Chicago Board of Trade. Do an active business in both cash grain and futures.

Elevator Operators

CARGILL, INC.: This is a branch of the internationally known grain firm of this name. Local manager is D. L. Norby; assistant manager, R. O. Westley. They are responsible for operation of the 3,100,000 bu. Cargill Toledo Elevator on the Wabash railroad at Maumee, within the switching district of Toledo, formerly known as the Anderson Elevator. It is equipped with driers and grain conditioning machinery. Company does a general grain business.

LANSING GRAIN CO.: A branch of the Lansing, Mich., firm of this name which is operated by Partners L. E. Marshall and R. F. Myers. Local manager is Paul M. Barnes. Does a general grain and soybean merchandising business, and operates the 200,000 bu. elevator on the Nickel Plate railroad formerly operated by Toledo Grain & Milling Co.

NORRIS GRAIN CO.: A branch of the internationally known firm of this name. Local manager is Paul Atkinson. Owns and operates the 1,500,000-bu. East Side Iron Elevator, and operates under lease the 500,000-bu. B. & O. elevator. Both elevators have

marine legs and do a general grain merchandising business.

RICE GRAIN CO.: Owned and operated by Sam L. Rice who has been identified with the Ohio trade almost from his beginning. Has built up tremendous following as "The Oats Specialist." Operates a 200,000-bu. elevator on the Nickel Plate railroad, equipped with every known machine for efficient preparation of oats for the consuming market, thru which he puts 4,000,000 bus. of oats annually. He also operates country elevators at Metamora, O., and nearby stations.

Flour Mills

MENNEL MILLING CO.: "50 years on Toledo Board of Trade." Offices located at Toledo; mill with capacity for 2200 bbls., and elevator with capacity for 1,250,000 bus., located at Fostoria, O. Also manufactures "Nemo Brand" livestock and poultry feeds, and operates 11 country elevators. Does a general milling and grain and soybean storage and merchandising business. Officers of the company are L. A. Mennel, chairman of the board; M. N. Mennel, president; L. A. Mennel, Jr., vice president; H. W. Applegate, sec'y.

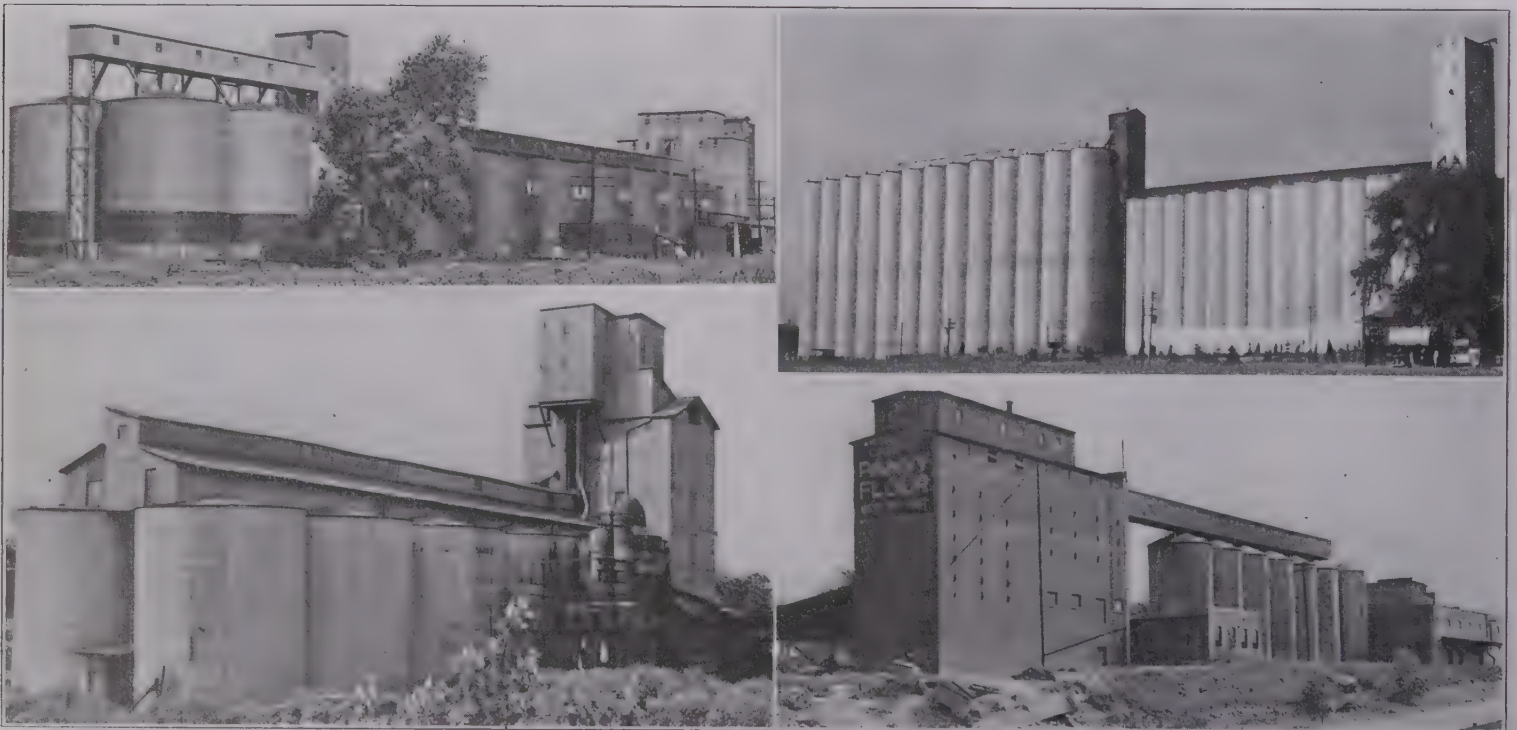
NATIONAL MILLING BRANCH of National Biscuit Co.: Local manager is J. H. Bailey; grain buyer is W. D. Hughes. "Largest soft winter wheat mill in the U. S." Plant on the Wheeling railroad at the Maumee river has storage capacity for 4,500,000 bus.; milling capacity for 8,000 bbls. of flour and 300 tons of feed daily. Has a 15,000-bu. per hour marine leg to unload lake boats.

NORTHWESTERN ELEVATOR & MILL CO.: "Exclusive soft wheat millers." Plant on the Ann Arbor railroad has storage capacity for 250,000 bus. of grain, produces 1,000 bbls. flour per day. Officers are C. S. Coup, president; J. H. Taylor, vice president and treasurer; E. A. Koster, sec'y. Also operates a mill at Mount Vernon, O.

Feed Manufacturing

KASCO MILLS, INC.: O. E. M. Keller is president and general manager. On the di-

Some of Toledo's Grain Storage Facilities



Top left: East Side Iron Elevator of Norris Grain Co. Right: Cargill, Inc., Plant at Maumee in Toledo Switching District. Lower left: Rice Grain Co.'s Elevator. Right: Lansing Grain Co. Elevator. [See facing page.]

rectorate are K. D. and Charles Keilholtz, and John W. Luscombe. Firm manufactures a full line of poultry and livestock feeds and specialty feeds, like rabbit, fox and pigeon feeds, under the "Kasco" brand. Plant has capacity for 250,000 bus. of bulk grains, and manufactures from 15 to 20 carloads of feed daily.

LARROWE MILLING CO. (trade name), a division of General Mills, Inc.: Plant on the Toledo Terminal railroad at Rossford manufactures a complete line of "Larro Feeds—Farm Tested" for all forms of live stock and poultry at the unbelievable rate of 30 to 40 tons per hour. Plant is managed by C. W. Mays.

SHEETS ELEVATOR CO. and G. E. Conkey Co.: Does a grain business and manufactures a full line of "Conkey's Y-O" feeds for livestock and poultry, and for special purposes. Plant is located on the Nickel Plate railroad, has a capacity for 100,000 bus. of grain, and turns out 200 tons of feed daily. Local manager is Vice President A. C. Hoffman. Headquarters of the company are at Cleveland, where President Frank S. Sheets, and Sec'y Fred Pfundstein are located. Company also operates a plant at Nebraska City, Neb., under management of Vice President Geo. C. Eicher.

Feed Wholesalers

TOLEDO GRAIN & MILLING CO.: Officers of the company are Arthur E. Trost, president; Dan W. Camp, sec'y, and Oscar J. Bollin, treasurer. Company does a wholesale grain and feed merchandising business, operating a warehouse in Toledo and a country grain elevator at Maumee.

Soybean Processing

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.: Operating branch of well-known grain and vegetable meal and oil producer. Local manager is Milton H. Faulring. Local plant on the New York Central railroad has capacity for 400,000 bus. of bulk storage of soybeans and processes 3,000,000 bus. of soybeans annually into "Archer" brands of oil and meal; also warehouses and distributes linseed and other vegetable oils and meals for other operating units of the company.

TOLEDO SOYBEAN PRODUCTS CO.: Company is headed by J. H. Brown, president and treasurer; Morris Bame, vice-president; and Ira Bame, sec'y. Ed McClure is soybean buyer and handles sales of meal,

Plant has capacity to store 100,000 bus. of soybeans, and 5 tanks of oil; has crushing capacity for 45 to 50 tons of soybean oil meal daily, and annually processes from 300,000 to 400,000 bus. of soybeans. Also manufactures soybean flour and wheat germ oil.

INDUSTRIAL SOYA CO.: This company, headed by A. A. Bame, for production of soybean oil meal, and flour, and specialty products, is remodeling a plant on the New York Central railroad with which it expects to get into production sometime during the winter or early spring. Will have storage capacity for 240,000 bus. of soybeans, and processing capacity for 1,800 to 2,000 bus. daily.

Private Wires

PRIVATE WIRE service to all leading grain and stock markets is maintained on the trading floor of the Toledo Board of Trade, by two firms. One is Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, with Ben Hoffner as local manager; the other, Thomson & McKinnon, with A. J. Salak as local manager. The former has arranged to provide continuous quotations direct to association headquarters during the convention for the benefit of delegates.

Seed Houses

HENRY HIRSCH & SONS, the leading field seed house in Toledo, were long associated with the Toledo Board of Trade. Active heads of the company are Harry Hirsch and Seymour Hirsch. They operate a vine-covered plant, equipped with all the latest machinery for properly processing field seeds and have a large laboratory. They do a nation-wide field seed buying and selling business.

Board of Trade Officers

That's a quick look at the Toledo Board of Trade membership. Some of the firms have more than one membership, but the only inactive member firm is Continental Grain Co., which has an office at Columbus, O., and

frequently uses Toledo's weighing and inspection service. The Board also has three honorary members, Dave Anderson, admitted in 1909; J. D. Hurlbut, admitted in 1918, and Fred Mayer, admitted in 1891.

Present officers of the Toledo Board of Trade are: George R. Forrester, president; Milton H. Faulring, first vice-president; H. W. Applegate, second vice-president; W. A. Boardman, treasurer, and Alfred E. Schultz, sec'y.

A broadcast from the grain elevator of the Kansas Milling Co., at Wichita, Kan., went over the network of the National Broadcasting Co., Aug. 2. Speakers were Francis McKown, grain buyer; a wheat grower, and Ward Magill, pres. of the Millers National Federation. Buffalo, N. Y., came in at the close of the broadcast.

Itinerant Merchant Legislation

Of the more than twenty itinerant merchant bills introduced in state legislatures this year, only four were passed and signed.

Three of the latter were sponsored by the Associated Producers and Distributors of Arkansas, Kansas and Oklahoma, whose model bill was introduced in Illinois, becoming the fourth itinerant merchant measure to reach the statute books in 1941.

Including the Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska acts, which were passed before 1941, this makes a total of six itinerant laws enacted under the direct leadership of the Associated Producers and Distributors of the six states.

Credit for these victories belongs to hundreds of persons, to the members of the state and county committees of proponents organized in the aforementioned six states before the legislatures met. On these committees were established merchants, officials of farm co-operatives, public officeholders, civic leaders and others who realize what the unregulated gypsy peddler is doing to communities and individuals. —*Highway Notes.*



Elevator and Mill of Mennel Milling Co. at Fostoria, O.



Air View of National Milling Co.'s Plant at Toledo, O.



The B. & O. Elevator at Toledo Operated by Norris Grain Co.

Entertainment for Grain Dealers at Toledo

The Toledo Hosts have prepared an expansive program of entertainment for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n Sept. 15-16 that will consider every major division of the convention.

Ladies

The ladies' entertainment begins with a luncheon at LaSalle-Koch's at noon on Monday. Entertainment during the luncheon will be "Young Toledo on Parade," a trained group of youngsters that perform song and dance acts and novelty numbers.

This will be followed by a bridge party and a theatre party, the ladies taking their choice of these two forms of entertainment. Those who play bridge will have a long list of awards for which to play, at least one for every table. Those who like to see shows will have their choice of any theatre in the city.

Banquet

The annual banquet Monday night will be the highlight of the social affairs at the convention. Ray Bowden, executive vice president of the ass'n, will be the toastmaster. Grove Patterson, editor of the *Toledo Blade*, and internationally known American, will bring the convention up to the minute on world affairs.

He will be followed by the "Grain Dealers' Follies, 1941," an hour and a half of snappy entertainment with pretty girls, a witty master-of-ceremonies, novelty musical acts, singing and dancing acts, one-act plays, and glamorous stage settings.

When the show is over the tables and chairs will be cleared away for the annual convention dance that an 8-piece orchestra will keep going until a late hour.

Golf at Inverness Club

The annual golf tournament will be held at the Inverness Club Tuesday afternoon. When the golfers have finished their play they will enjoy a dinner provided by the Toledo Board of Trade in the club rooms. Meanwhile scores will be figured, and at the close of the dinner, Byron Nelson, the club's championship pro, will present the Toledo Board of Trade Cup to the best among the golfers. There is a long list of other awards for top golfers, numbering more than 20 in all.

Sight Seeing Tour of Toledo

While the golfers are busy with their golfing, ladies and gentlemen who do not play this game will be taken on a tour of Toledo. The tour will be by chartered buses, will take in all points of interest, and include the beautiful, historic, and scenic Maumee River Drive.

Railroads Make Good Crop Handling Record

In the Southwest and Central West, where the harvest is completed, cars were provided for every bushel of grain which could be unloaded at any market. In the Northwest, where the harvest of the near-record crop is now under way, the railroads are prepared to move every bushel for which storage can be found.

In handling the 1941 crop, the railroads faced an unprecedented situation. With a record-breaking carry-over of more than 385,000,000 bus. of old wheat, elevators in the grain belt were already filled to from one-half to three-fourths of their capacity before the new harvest began. To make room for the storage of the new crop, old grain had to be moved out to elevators at distant points where room could be found for it.

Most of the stored grain was held under government loans which did not mature until so late in the spring that the movement of the grain could not be started until just at the beginning of the harvest.

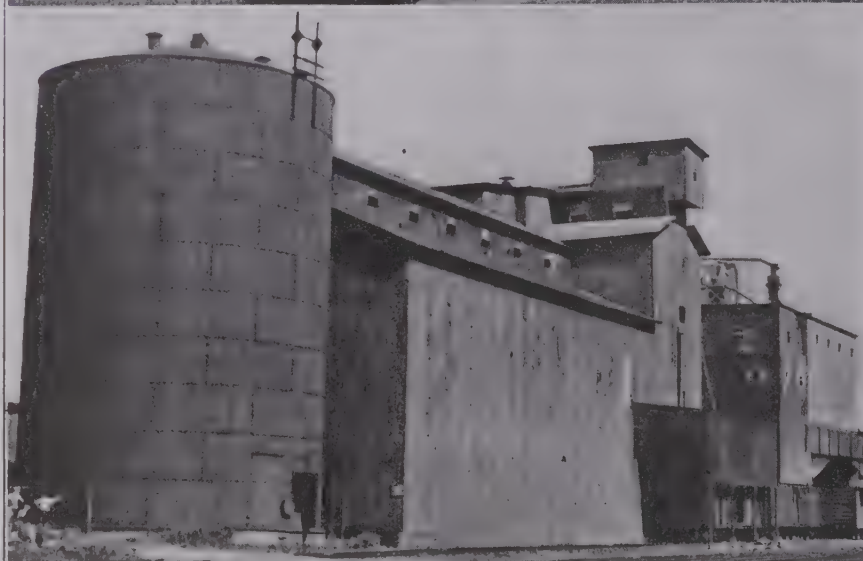
This double task of handling the grain of two

crops at the same time required double planning on the part of the railroads. While empty cars were being moved into the grain belt to build up the reserve supply necessary to handle the new harvest, other cars were being sent out, carrying as much of the old grain as storage could be found for at distant points, altogether more than 75,000,000 bus.

The successful handling of the new crop, up to the limit of available storage, plus the move-

ment at the same time of a considerable part of the old grain which had been held in elevators under government loans, was accomplished only because all of the railroads of the United States work together on a problem of this kind as tho. they were one system, and because of the organized cooperation of grain shippers, elevator and milling interests, agricultural representatives and government agencies with the railroads and with one another.

Toledo's Feed Mills



1. Larowe Milling Co.'s Plant is on the edge of Toledo at Rossford.
2. Kasco Mills Elevator & Feed Manufacturing Plants at Toledo.
3. The Sheets Elevator Co. and the G. E. Conkey Co. are divisions of the same organization. This is the Toledo Plant.

Truck Legislation in 1941

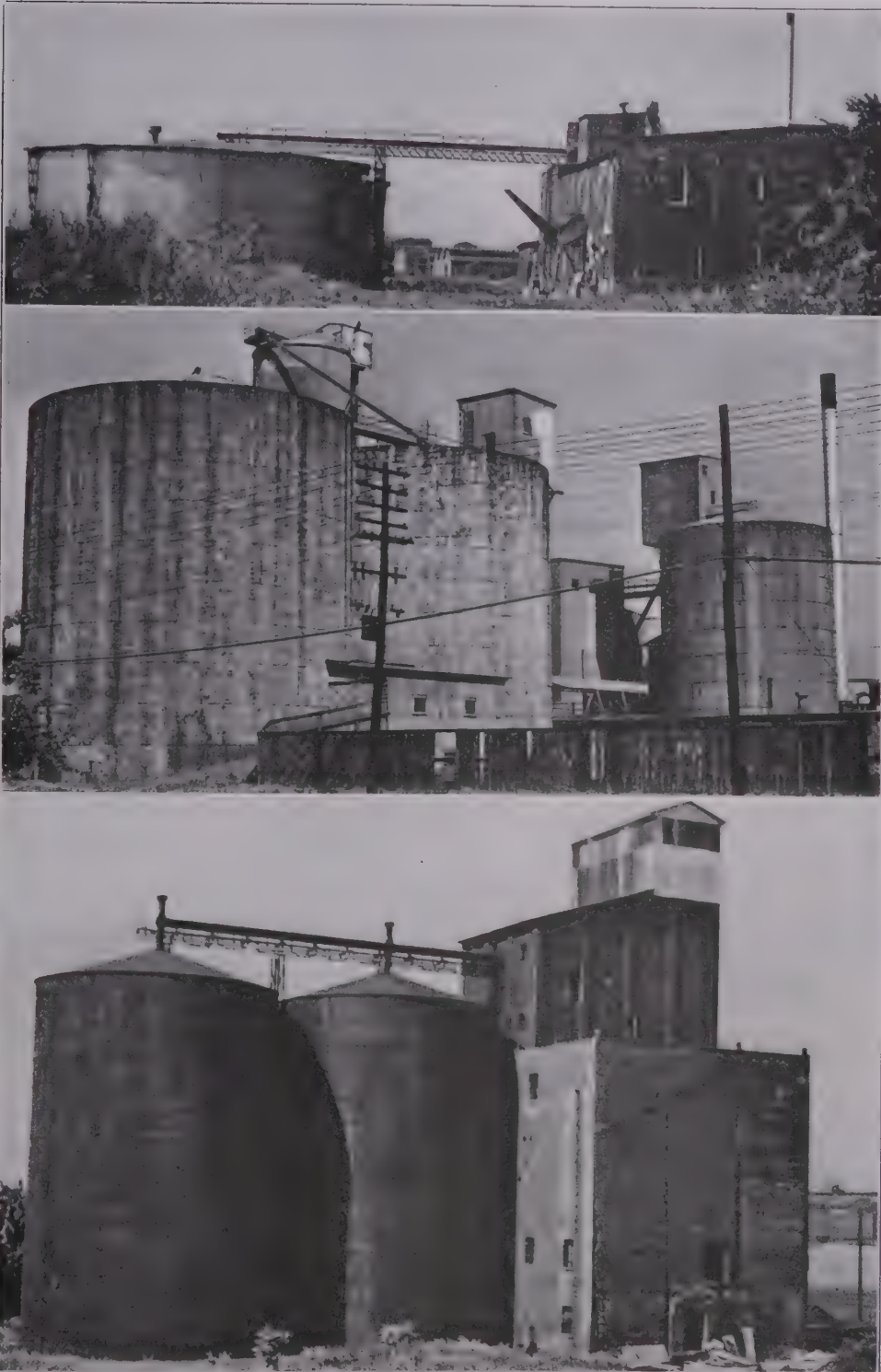
Substantial progress toward uniformity of size and weight limits in harmony with the recommendations of organized highway officials was made during the 1941 legislative year when nineteen states changed their laws.

Particularly noteworthy was the removal of highway bottlenecks, caused by unduly restrictive limits, in Texas and Tennessee. The former Texas 7,000-pound load limit was abolished in favor of scientific standards using the formula of 700 (L plus 40) with a maximum gross

of 38,000 pounds. The Tennessee gross weight limit was raised from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds.

Statutes providing new weight limits were also adopted in California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont and Washington. These laws generally use a maximum gross axle weight of 18,000 pounds as a standard. The so-called "bridge formula" of W equals X (L plus 40) is utilized in the new statutes in California, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland and Washington. The new Vermont law substitutes 600 pounds per inch of tire width in lieu of a 16,000-pound axle limit.

Toledo's Soybean Plants



1. Toledo Soybean Products Co.'s Plant.
2. Storage Tanks of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
3. Industrial Soya Co.'s Plant.

Points of Interest in Toledo

Toledo has many points of interest for those who like to see industrial activity, or historical relics, art palace and museum. Here is a brief list of a few:

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., largest plate-glass plant under one roof. Several other nationally known glass plants are located here.

Champion Spark Plug Co., largest spark plug plant in the world.

Port of Toledo, sixth in total tonnage and first in bituminous coal tonnage of any port in the country. Watch carloads of coal dumped into huge lake freighters.

Zoo Amphitheatre, seating 4,200 persons, equipped with outdoor stage and music shell, which takes advantage of a natural ravine in Walbridge Park, and features Civic Light Opera.

Rosary Cathedral, majestic in size and cameo-like in detail, sole Spanish Plateresque Cathedral in the world.

Inverness Club, internationally known championship golf course.

Art Museum, rated among the finest in the world. Frequent entertainment is held in its Peristyle, acoustically perfect auditorium in the east wing.

The Zoo, featuring a Garden Center, the Museum of Science, and an Aquarium.

Visible supply of soybeans now total 1,537,000 bus., compared with 1,265,000 bus. a year ago. Chicago stocks are 1,275,000 bus.—Fred A. Record.

Regimentation of Farmers in 1942

As in previous years, acreage allotments will be determined for corn, cotton, peanuts, potatoes, rice, tobacco, and wheat, and farmers may earn subsidies for seeding within these allotments, the U.S.D.A. announced Aug. 18.

Aside from the establishment of minimum soil-conserving goals and the elimination of the total soil-depleting allotments in most of the country, the 1942 program follows closely the current program, and only minor changes, based largely on recommendations of the June conference of state A.A.A. committeemen, have been made.

The plans are as follows:

Devoting at least 25 per cent of the cropland on the farm to conserving crops during the entire 1942 crop year. This plan will be applicable in the designated surplus feed-producing areas.

Devoting at least 20 per cent of the cropland on the farm to conserving crops during the entire 1942 crop year. This plan, which may be used outside the surplus feed areas, differs from the plan above only in the percentage of conserving acreage called for.

Devoting at least 25 per cent of the cropland on the farm to erosion-resisting crops.

Carrying out a well-rounded farm conservation plan which over a period of years will conserve the soil and increase its productivity. Used in Alabama in 1941, this plan is commonly known as the Alabama plan.

Relating soil-building performance to compliance with crop allotments. This plan is being used in North Carolina and a few counties in other states this year. Under this plan, as with the four outlined above, the payment earned for complying with the crop allotments will be reduced in the same proportion that soil-building earnings fall below the farm's maximum soil-building allowance.

Local State A.A.A. committees and the A.A.A. will designate the areas in which the total farm allotments will be used in 1942. These areas will be limited to counties in which there is normally produced a surplus of feed crops in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin.

COME TO

For the Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers Association

Welcome **Lansing Grain Co.**

Toledo, Ohio Lansing, Mich.

RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS
OF GRAIN AND SOY BEANS

P. M. Barnes

L. E. Marshall

H. W. DeVore & Co.

Grain — Soy Beans

"Born 1887"

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Welcomes You
to the
Convention



WELCOME Grain & Feed Dealers

RICE GRAIN CO.

"The Oats Specialists"



TOLEDO AND METAMORA, OHIO

*Greetings
from*
NATIONAL MILLING BRANCH
of
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Elevator capacity, 4,500,000 bus.
Milling capacity, 8,000 bbls.

Patterson • Grain • Co.

Buyers and Shippers

412 Produce Exchange Building
Toledo, Ohio

To the Grain & Feed Dealers National
Feed Dealers Association, and each d

WELCO

Your Toledo Hosts extend to you a
your visit with pleasure; they promise
entertainment that will live pleasantly

Welcome
Grain and Feed Dealers

G. R. FORRESTER CO.

303 Produce Exchange

G. R. Forrester

Geo. J. Forrester

Henry Hirsch

Fie

Welcome to Toledo

LARROWE MILLING CO.

(Trade Name)

Division of General Mills, Inc.

Larroc

FEEDS

"Farm-tested"

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

For Cows ★ Calves ★ Hogs and Poultry

TOLEDO

ed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Sept. 15-16, 1941

ation, and the Ohio Grain, Mill &
these conventions:

HOME!

l Hearty Welcome. They anticipate
akeye Hospitality, and assure you of
memories.

The Sheets Elevator Co.
and

The G. E. Conkey Co.

*Feed Manufacturers and
Grain Dealers*

Sons, Inc.

ds

**The
ennel Milling Co.**

ledo, O. — Fostoria, O.

*Wheat Flour Millers
and Grain Dealers*

Greetings
**The Toledo Soybean
Products Co.**

Buyers of Soybeans
Manufacturers of Soybean Oil Meal

215 PONTIAC ST.

'Phone Pontiac 3434 and 3435

Compliments of

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.
Soybean Processors

TOLEDO, O.

"Begun in '81"

Southworth Grain Co.
Cash and Futures
TOLEDO, OHIO

Kenton D. Keilholtz
John W. Luscombe
Charles R. Keilholtz

Greetings from

L. J. Schuster Co.

Let US place your grain
where it will bring you
GREATEST RETURNS.



WELCOME
GRAIN AND FEED
DEALERS!

Coast to Coast Grain Service

CARGILL
INCORPORATED

Welcomes You

Soybean Inspections Drop in July

A further seasonal drop in receipts of soybeans inspected under the Grain Standards Act took place in July, the Department of Agriculture reports. July inspections totaled only 1,220 cars compared with 2,177 cars in June, and brought the total receipts Dec. 1, 1940-July 31, 1941, to the equivalent of 20,583 cars.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in July was slightly better than that of the soybeans inspected in June. Approximately 46 per cent of the July inspections fell in grades Nos. 1 and 2, while only 40 per cent of the June inspections were in these grades. Only 10 per cent graded No. 4 and Sample grade compared with 12 per cent in June. All but 20 cars of the July inspections classed as Yellow.

The inspections of soybeans in July included the equivalent of 31 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 42 cars.

Denver, Colo.—The National Ass'n of State Warehouse Depts. will hold its third annual conference at the Cosmopolitan Hotel Oct. 14-15. Scott S. Bateman is warehouse examiner and president of the ass'n.

Toledo Board of Trade Cup

Prize award in the Grain Dealers Golf Tournament at the Inverness Club's world-renowned sporty 18-hole championship golf course in Toledo, O., Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 16, of the National Ass'n convention, will be the Toledo Board of Trade Cup. This is a huge and expensive cup with a great expanse of shiny surface on which to engrave the names of successive winners. It will be a grand ornament for the trophy cabinet of any golfing enthusiast.

The Toledo Board of Trade Cup will be a rotating trophy. Details on how many successive times a golfer will have to win it to make it a permanent possession have not been worked out, but it is the intent of the donors that the cup shall be a valued trophy for a long time to come, and it will have to be a good golfer who finally wins permanent possession.

First presentation of this prize award to the best grain dealer golfer competing in the Grain Dealers Tournament this year will be made by Byron Nelson, the Inverness Club pro, twice national open champion, and leading authority on the art of playing golf.



Byron Nelson, Pro at the Inverness Golf Club, Toledo, and the Toledo Board of Trade Cup which he will award the best golfer in the Grain Dealers Tournament.



H. J. Brundage, Chief Grain Inspector in Toledo Board of Trade's Inspection Laboratory.

Toledo's Weighing and Inspection Service

Toledo's reputation for accurate and dependable weights and grades rests in the capable hands of Homer J. Brundage, chief grain inspector, and, since the death of William White last March, acting chief weighmaster.

Mr. Brundage has been associated with Toledo's grain inspection work for nearly 30 years. He has been connected with Toledo grain interests in some manner all of his working life. For the last 18 years he has been chief grain inspector, rigidly enforcing the rules and regulations governing grading of grain to maintain Toledo's reputation.

Toledo's inspection laboratory is compactly and efficiently arranged in a large room with north light on the top floor of the Produce Exchange building. It regularly employs seven

inspectors in addition to Chief Inspector Brundage, and employs more during heavy runs, when it inspects and grades from 300 to 500 carloads of grain per day.

Supervising grain inspection work in the Toledo market is a district office of the Federal Grain Supervision division of the U. S. D. A., headed by Harry F. Prue.

Location of an efficient federal grain supervising office in this market assures prompt handling of appeals on grades, saving time and cost for both shippers and receivers.

The observance of fire prevention week, Oct. 5 to 11, means more now than in other years. It is fire which threatens our internal security more than any other destructive agency. Not only must we continue to contend with fires originating largely from carelessness, which losses involve some 10,000 lives and \$300,000,000 annually; but also, we must now take into consideration war incendiarism, sabotage and incendiary bombs.

Pacific Coast Wheat Growers Find Compliance Profitable

Portland, Ore.—Last May a fluctuating figure for the purposes of loaning money on the 1941 wheat crop was set by the government—a price of \$1.05 at Portland. Farmers receive this price less freight and other charges. At county-seat towns the price will be 90.6 cents at Pendleton; 94.2 at Heppner; 94.2 at Condon; 95.4 at Moro and 97.5 at The Dalles. There is a variation from the figure at other stations.

In addition to this loan farmers who are in the farm program will receive a payment of 18c per bushel on their average crop. In Gilliam county (Ore.) a grower, if he has a production record equal to the county average of 12.8 bus. will get \$2.30 per allotted acre in payments. This is equal to 7.6 cents on this year's crop of 30 bus. per acre.

In Umatilla county the farmer with an average production record will get 14.7 cents additional per bushel from the government. The farmer must be a co-operator in the farm program, must reduce his acres in the proportion set by the federal government, must plant such other crops as are recommended, must till his land in the prescribed manner, or do other things to win the compliance certificate which he must have to obtain the loan without penalty.—F.K.H.

Convention Headquarters in Toledo

COMMODORE PERRY HOTEL

(Home of the Famous El Dorado Room)

500 Rooms, Servidor Service, Circulating Iced Water, Coffee Shop Serving the Finest in Foods.

DANIEL J. O'BRIEN, President

To What End?

The government is stepping into the food field with costly investigations. What's it all about? Why? A lot of people would like to know. We reckon indictments can be secured almost anywhere the investigators choose. Let them go out and investigate a farm sale. Maybe some indictments could be secured there, too! In fact, there isn't any conceivable place in business where indictments couldn't be secured on the basis of the multitude of laws now on the statute books.

But why? That's what a lot of people would like to know. Sure, you will hear talk. Background material, to justify the government's entry into any business where control is sought. Maybe.

Reform business, reform the trade habits of the people, reform customs and practices, shape moralities by law—well, the American people apparently learned nothing at all from prohibition experience! So they go on, piling up expense, piling up fees for experts, for lawyers, piling up jobs for government employees, putting new burdens on producers—and all to what end? Making it more and more difficult for business to function.—*The Corn Belt Farm Dailies.*

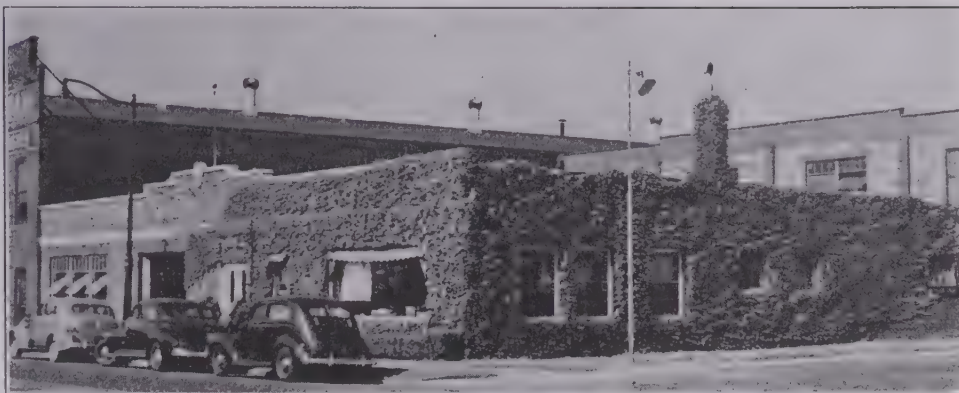
Portland, Ore.—Prices of cash wheat in the Pacific Northwest slumped last week due to heavy offerings and lack of demand from all classes of buyers, holding off perhaps on account of a shortage of terminal storage space, for which reason the Portland Grain Exchange has given cash wheat buyers the option of taking country grain warehouse receipts at time of purchase, delivery to be as desired, instead of within the usual 15 days.

Toledo as a Grain Market

Toledo's receipts and shipments of grain over the past decade show few set backs in a consistent rise in volume that is a tribute to the efficiency of this market, which is the half-way point between vast grain producing and consuming areas.

It is a great market for wheat, particularly the soft winter wheats that are made into delicious cakes and pastries. It is a splendid market for corn and for oats, and it has jumped up and up each year in the volume of soybeans handled. Here is the record:

Year	RECEIPTS						
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans	Total
1931	11,902,000	1,169,000	7,128,000	41,000	77,000	212,000	20,529,000
1932	12,933,000	2,506,000	8,175,000	287,000	96,000	845,000	24,842,000
1933	11,420,000	2,010,000	4,214,000	63,000	43,000	293,000	18,033,000
1934	11,275,000	1,469,000	5,023,000	170,000	260,000	550,000	18,747,000
1935	12,546,000	1,558,000	5,380,000	113,000	160,000	2,143,000	21,900,000
1936	10,941,000	3,210,000	7,836,000	272,000	624,000	1,559,000	24,442,000
1937	10,169,000	2,331,000	5,619,000	350,000	257,000	2,093,000	20,819,000
1938	12,247,000	6,827,000	7,119,000	151,000	574,000	3,638,000	30,556,000
1939	13,305,000	6,717,000	9,490,000	212,000	613,000	4,125,000	34,462,000
1940	13,452,825	5,056,800	5,351,705	126,000	306,440	2,371,500	26,665,270
Year	SHIPMENTS						
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans	Total
1931	3,773,000	127,000	4,903,000	20,000	6,000	.....	8,829,000
1932	5,419,000	907,000	5,648,000	268,000	4,000	.....	12,246,000
1933	4,440,000	1,037,000	3,777,000	35,000	10,000	.....	9,299,000
1934	5,688,000	510,000	4,459,000	160,000	73,000	.....	10,890,000
1935	5,691,000	545,000	4,365,000	58,000	249,000	.....	10,908,000
1936	4,589,000	1,914,000	4,856,000	148,000	495,000	.....	12,002,000
1937	3,104,000	1,075,000	4,170,000	229,000	258,000	.....	8,836,000
1938	4,303,000	4,487,000	6,059,000	116,000	170,000	.....	15,135,000
1939	4,203,000	3,801,000	8,000,000	111,000	214,000	1,633,000	17,962,000
1940	4,703,155	2,638,405	4,224,140	126,170	155,830	558,245	12,405,945



Office and Warehouse of Henry Hirsch & Sons, Toledo.

Federal Taxes Take Over Half of Industrial Earnings

New York.—Reserves for federal income taxes absorbed a much higher percentage of earnings before taxes in the first half of 1941 than in the corresponding period last year, according to an analysis of the statements of 275 industrial companies by the Division of Industrial Economics of The Conference Board. This year these companies in the aggregate set aside 51.6% of their earnings for federal taxes, as compared with 26.7% last year, so that net income after taxes was only 20% higher than last year, despite the fact that before federal taxes the increase in earnings amounted to 82%.

Supply Trade

Washington, D. C.—The O.P.A.C.S. (Leon Henderson) has announced ceilings on prices of yellow pine lumber and tin.

San Rafael, Calif.—John Morse, son of Col. Robt. H. Morse, pres. of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and ass't mgr. of the company's San Francisco office, was killed here Aug. 22, in an automobile accident.

Milwaukee, Wis.—John Fraser, Sr., 80, retired mill builder, died Aug. 19, here. Mr. Fraser planned and constructed flour mills over the country for the Allis-Chalmers Co. He is survived by his wife, and two sons.—H.C.B.

Elkton, Mich.—Geo. Vasold, elevator builder, was instantly killed at noon July 23 when his car collided with a loaded gravel truck, while returning to his home in Freeland, after inspecting work on the co-operative elevator at Elkton.

Cornwall, Ont.—A plant for the manufacture of carbon bisulphide and costing \$300,000 is to be built by Cornwall Chemicals, Ltd., a subsidiary of Canadian Industries, Ltd. This liquid insecticide is also used in processing rayon and cellophane. This will be the first large scale production in Canada.

Washington, D. C.—A price ceiling on burlap was ordered Aug. 15 by the O.P.A.C.S. 20 per cent lower than recent spot market quotations, effective Aug. 16. Leon Henderson said prices had advanced more than 100 per cent in the last 12 months and that "these unjustifiable increases have added costs to American agriculture as well as to industry and the ultimate consumer."

New York, N. Y.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Ass'n asserted recently that the last 10 years has shown increasing evidence of antagonism to advertising with a desire by various agencies and officials of government to control, or regulate, or prohibit advertising. Attacks on the accuracy and truth of advertising; taxes on advertising; attacks on the ground that advertising is an economic waste; elimination of advertising by groups which are under the control of some agencies; efforts to eliminate harmless "puffery" in advertising language; the building up of consumer distrust of advertising, and legislation to prohibit certain forms of advertising or advertising by certain groups and professions.



Plant of Northwestern Mill and Elevator at Toledo.

Grain Carriers

Duluth, Minn.—The whaleback South Park, hitherto employed in carrying automobiles, is being converted into a grain carrier.

Duluth, Minn.—Permits for shipping grain to be placed in store are now required at Superior and Itasca, Wis., as well as at Duluth.

The C. & N.-W. Ry. Co. has ordered the construction of 1,875 40-ft. box cars, in addition to the 2,200 50-ton box cars ordered earlier this year.

The Standing Rate Committee has recommended that the Transcontinental Freight Bureau's application 24051 for a reduction in westbound barley rates from Group F and G points be denied.

The railroads have applied for permission to make the rate on grain and grain products from Minneapolis to Texas Gulf ports the same as to New Orleans, 29c on grain and 31c on grain products.

Rates between Iowa points on grain, products, and soybeans may be made without observance of the fourth section at intermediate stations by a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission in No. 18448.

Rates on grain and grain products would be increased between Moline and Quincy, Ill., and Chicago by the Inland Waterways Corporations Supp. No. 6 to No. 12-E, and Supp. No. 4 to Ill. C. C. No. 50, effective Aug. 31.

Postponement of investigation into railroad freight classifications by the Interstate Commerce Commission is asked by the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Detroit Board of Trade.

The U. S. Department of Commerce is urging American shippers to move all possible commodities during the summer in order to help relieve "a tight freight car situation during the coming peak shipping season in September and October."

The Pennsylvania Railroad embargo on all shipment of grain thru its elevators at Philadelphia and Baltimore has been modified. As conditions warrant the chief of freight transportation at Philadelphia will issue permits for shipment.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Southwestern Freight Bureau recently held a meeting to consider reductions in grain and grain products rates from Memphis to the Atlantic seaboard, as desired by shippers of Oklahoma and Texas, who would be saved 4 cents per hundred pounds.

The embargo on all shipment of wheat to Cincinnati has been canceled at the request of the Cincinnati Board of Trade.

Topeka, Kan.—The Santa Fe used a few hopper bottom gondola cars in moving some wheat to certain terminals this spring, in order to release box car equipment for other loading, for which gondola cars could not be used, and were used as an expediency, according to Santa Fe officials.

It is hard to present to the public a convincing argument for a 30 per cent advance in the pay of engineers already receiving \$4,228 a year for working the equivalent of only from eight and a half to fourteen eight-hour days a month, and in the pay of firemen already receiving \$3,229 a year for working the same time.—Railway Age.

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago warehousemen adversely affected by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission have decided to petition the Commission for reopening, reargument and reconsideration of the order in Docket 4718 denying the lower reshipping rates on barged grain. The transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade will ask for a reopening; and some railroad representatives are in favor of canceling the alleged undercharges.

Federal regulation of sizes and weights of motor vehicles where state limitations are such as to impede free flow of interstate commerce is recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a report to Congress filed Aug. 14. The 45-page report (which will be printed as House Document 354) is the result of the Commission's investigation (Ex Parte MC-15) authorized by the Motor Carrier Act of 1935 and the Transportation Act of 1940.

Lincoln, Neb.—Attorneys of the Nebraska Railway Commission have filed a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission in behalf of the Nebraska-COLORADO Grain Producers Ass'n asking that rates on the Burlington from southwestern Nebraska and northeastern Colorado to Omaha be reduced. This rate is 27 cents a hundred, and is the only high rate spot between Kansas and the Canadian border. Adjoining territory has a 24 cent rate.

The full Interstate Commerce Commission heard argument recently on charges for grain doors in the Chicago switching district. The charge at issue is \$2.48 per car to the shipper if he elects to let the carrier furnish and install the grain doors. Examiner Disque has found the \$2.48 charge unreasonable to the extent it exceeds \$2.25. Attorney Hubert J. Campbell, on behalf of the Board of Trade, contended that the imposition of additional charges for grain doors was unduly prejudicial to the Chicago shippers.

Shippers Advisory Board meetings will be held during September on the 16th by the Ohio Valley Board at Indianapolis; on 16th by the Trans-Missouri-Kansas at St. Louis; 18th, Southeast Board at Atlanta; 23, 24, Great Lakes at Cleveland; 25, Southwest at Dallas; and 25, 26, Pacific Northwest at Spokane.

An engineer on a freight locomotive weighing from 300,000 to 350,000 lb. on drivers receives \$8.79 for a "day" of 100 miles in thru freight service and \$9.31 for a "day" of 100 miles in local freight service. A fireman on a coal-burning locomotive of the same weight receives \$6.67 for 100 miles in thru freight service and \$7.07 for 100 miles in local freight service. Thru freight trains on main lines at 35 miles an hour are run over a district of 150 miles in 4 hr. 17 min. For this run of 150 miles the engineer receives \$12.96 and the fireman \$10—equivalent to \$3 an hour for the engineer and \$2.30 an hour for the fireman. The advance of 30 per cent in basic rates of pay demanded would increase the engineer's pay for this 4 hr. 17 min. work to \$16.85, or \$3.90 an hour, and the fireman's to \$13, or about \$3 an hour.

Grain Product Transit

By Oct. 7 the railroads are ordered to remove the undue prejudice in the storage in transit tariff provisions on wheat flour complained of by Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co. in No. 28557.

The Interstate Commerce Commission finds that defendants' failure to maintain at points on their line in Texas storage in transit arrangements on wheat flour originating at points in Illinois and certain western states and destined to points in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas when reforwarded in straight carloads or in mixed carloads with grain, grain products and animal or poultry feed while maintaining such arrangements for like traffic at points in other states and at Marshall, Tex., on their lines is unduly prejudicial against complainants.

Commissioner Alldrege dissented, stating the evidence was too meager.

St. Lawrence Seaway Project Condemned

The Lake Carriers Ass'n, composed of ship-owners on the Great Lakes, by Pres. A. T. Wood, appearing before the rivers and harbors committee of the House at Washington, declared there is no justification at this time for the proposed waterway. "Today it would be detrimental."

John L. Lewis, pres. of the United Mine Workers of America, told the committee: "the new dress of defense necessity is calculated to lift the proposal from the mire of the monstrous and uneconomic, and make those who know better accept it as an essential arm of national defense."

The five principal railroad brotherhoods have protested the construction of the seaway as destructive of the domestic coal and iron ore mining industry.

Ralph P. Ward, of Columbus, O., director of the industrial relations department, told the committee that the administration's request for a St. Lawrence waterway for the armament program was a duplication of "the outstanding bungling" of World war days when prohibition was "forced upon the people in the name of national defense."

Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, director of the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Ass'n of American Railroads, told the committee the seaway would cost the railroads at least \$105,000,000 a year in revenues.

The domestic wheat supply for the year beginning July 1, 1941, now seems likely to be between 1,325 and 1,350 million bushels, or almost 250 million bushels above the supply a year ago and almost 100 million bushels larger than the record high in 1931.—U. S. D. A.

Complete—GRAIN TESTING EQUIPMENT

NEW SIZE

Government Standard Soybean SIEVES

New Government Regulations for inspection and grading of soybeans are now in effect. Be ready to handle the new crop of soybeans with Seedburo Quality Sieves. Built to conform with Government specifications.

Assure yourself of top prices on all Fall crops with Seedburo Equipment. A part of our line includes:

BROWN-DUVEL MOISTURE TESTERS AND ACCESSORIES
STEINLITE MOISTURE TESTER • MOIST-O-METER
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620 Brooks Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.



Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

West Memphis, Ark.—Arkansas Mills, Inc., has been incorporated with 500 shares of no par value capital stock; incorporators, John A. Cooper, West Memphis, B. G. Dickey, Earle, and Robert Archer, Memphis, Tenn. The firm will deal in grains and seed and do a milling business.—J. H. G.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The outlook for rice is considered favorable, altho no extra high prices are in sight, according to W. A. Mayfield, manager of the Stuttgart office of the American Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n. Rice movements so far this year have gone considerably ahead of last year's, with 1,457,018 pockets and barrels remaining in millers' hands as of July 1, 1941. An average crop is in prospect for Arkansas. An amendment to the trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, now pending, is creating considerable interest among millers and distributors. Rice, tobacco and sugar are the principal commodities involved in the negotiations.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Loma Linda, Cal.—The three-story food factory of Edward E. Anderson was destroyed by fire recently. David Stilmans, manager of the factory's cereal department, discovered the fire which had already gained considerable headway. Principal products manufactured were breakfast cereals, puffed wheat, rice and popcorn. The plant will be rebuilt and temporary quarters occupied until completion of the structure.

Los Angeles, Cal.—O. H. Blasingham, prominent California grain man, retired Aug. 1 as manager of the Sunset Milling & Grain Co. In his honor Southern California Grain and flour men attended a dinner at the Jonathan Club on Aug. 8. Mr. Blasingham served as president of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange for two terms and for one term as president of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. E. E. Clark, formerly of the Globe Mills Division of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Ogden, Utah, will succeed him.

Sacramento, Cal.—The California State Dept. has issued an announcement to the effect that all hay and cereal straw, chopped hay and meal, except alfalfa hay and chopped alfalfa, are now allowed movement into and within the state subject to inspection upon arrival at destination for freedom from serious insect, plant disease, and noxious weed pests, and on and after Oct. 1, 1941, alfalfa hay, chopped alfalfa, and all other articles formerly restricted by these quarantines will be allowed interstate and intrastate movement into or within California, subject to inspection.

CANADA

Montreal, Que.—Fire destroyed the feed warehouse beside the International Harvester Co. plant.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Atlas Flour Mills, Ltd., building has been sold and work of dismantling the milling machinery is underway.

Port Arthur, Ont.—An electrically operated scale model of the James Richardson elevator, almost the height of a man, built by John Gardner about five years ago and owned by Mrs. James A. Richardson, widow of the grain man, was an exhibit in the main exhibition building at the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition. It has been exhibited at four Canadian fairs before the present exhibit.

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Board, Eastern Division, has moved its office to 67 Yonge St. Lorne S. Johnston is in charge of the board's operation in this part of Canada.

Vancouver, B. C.—Second and third units of the new copra plant, built by Sir Walter Carpenter of Australia, are nearing completion, bringing the total capacity of the plant to 150 tons a day.—F. K. H.

Fort William, Ont.—D. W. Richmond, extension man for the Manitoba Pool elevators, was guest speaker at the annual Kiwanis fair luncheon meeting held Aug. 13 in the dining room at the Canadian Lakehead Exhibition. His subject was "Agriculture Extension."

Vermilion, Alta.—The Vermilion Flour & Grist Mill was destroyed by fire recently, believed to have been caused by lightning. The mill's capacity was 200 bls. It was owned by W. R. Wiebe & Sons. Art Wiebe, defense man of the Chicago Black Hawks, has an interest in the business.

Ottawa, Ont.—Executives of the three wheat pools of the prairie provinces submitted a brief recently to the Dominion government urging an increase for the minimum price for wheat in Canada from the basis of 70c a bushel to \$1 a bushel for No. 1 northern, Fort William. They also urged that stocks of wheat carried over as of July 31 should be taken off the market and held as a national emergency war reserve and that sales from Aug. 1 should be credited to 1941-42 season.

Winnipeg, Man.—G. W. Fisher, 56, supervisor of the Winnipeg sales department with the Canadian Wheat Board, died of a heart attack while playing in the annual Manitoba lawn bowling tournament recently. A brother, J. B. Fisher, is a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and manager of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale society. Mr. Fisher came to Canada in 1906 at which time he joined the staff of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., remaining with them until 1924 when he went to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. He joined the staff of the Canadian Wheat Board in 1935.

COLORADO

Cheyenne Wells, Colo.—We have added a 20,000-bu. annex to our west elevator and it is now full of wheat. We also are building an 80x22 ft. warehouse between our east and west elevators connected to both of them and equipped with spouts from both; to be used for cleaning, sacking and storing cane and sudan seed. The complete unit covers a 215 ft. frontage and has a capacity of 60,000 bus. H. L. Sackett is manager.—The Summit Grain Co.

ILLINOIS

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co. painted its concrete grain bins recently.

Galesburg, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator has its feed warehouse practically completed.

Poplar Grove, Ill.—Charles R. Irvin, 49, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co., died Aug. 20.

Woodbine, Ill.—William Endress has succeeded Henry Hartwig as manager of the Woodbine Feed Ass'n feed mill.

Peoria, Ill.—The Albers Milling Co. has installed new machinery for the manufacture of a new compressed dog food. Recently the company purchased the building which it leased in 1937 when it began operation here.

Ashland, Ill.—T. E. Reinders, formerly of Athens, Ill., became the manager of the Ashland Farmers Elevator about June 15.

Galva, Ill.—The Galva Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. is building a feed storage house south of its elevator, 20x60 ft. in size.

East St. Louis, Ill.—E. Fred Gerold is new superintendent of the Southern Illinois grain inspection office. He succeeds James Donahue.

Kent, Ill.—Henry Hartwig, formerly in charge of the Woodbine Feed Ass'n mill, has purchased the local feed mill, taking possession Aug. 1.

Bethany, Ill.—Large steel I-beams have been placed in the south driveway of the Bethany Grain Co. elevator, replacing the old wooden driveway.

Arcola, Ill.—R. C. Horton purchased the remainder of the stock of the Arcola Grain Co., and is now the sole owner. He has painted the office, crib and elevator.

Hanna City, Ill.—Lightning started a fire at the Farmers Elevator recently, which was extinguished by the Farmington fire department with little damage resulting.

LaSalle, Ill.—Clusters of new piling are being sunk at the terminal of the Continental Grain Co. on the Illinois River at Shippingsport, to replace that which had become loosened or damaged.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Mt. Pulaski Grain & Elvtr. Co. in July was issued a certificate of necessity for grain storage facilities expansion for \$7,000 by the National Defense Advisory Commission.

McHenry, Ill.—John A. Bolger, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator and mill that burned Aug. 11, plans to set up a temporary office until arrangements can be made for the restoration of the property.

Brocton, Ill.—Decker & Graham, Terre Haute, Ind., have leased the Cooley elevator line, which was formerly under lease to the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. Mr. Decker will act as manager of the elevators which are all close to this town.

Shirley, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. increased its storage capacity 30,000 bus. by construction of three storage bins. W. L. Carlock, manager, stated it more than doubled the elevator's capacity, which was 26,000 bus.

Princeton, Ill.—Clair Ringle of Cambridge, Frank Guild, Geneseo, Ross Wakey and Mr. Stoughton of Osco, and Robert Hall, Atkinson, met with Senator Thos. P. Gunning recently and discussed the question of eliminating the 2 per cent sales tax to be applied on grain and feeds sold to farmers for use of livestock and poultry for market. Senator Gunning assured the men that he would defend the issue when it is discussed at a special meeting at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill.—Registration of assumed business names is required under a law enacted by the legislature providing that "No person shall hereafter transact business in this state under an assumed name, other than the real name or names of the individual or individuals transacting such business, unless such person shall file in the office of the clerk of the county court at the county in which such person transact such business, a certificate setting forth the name under which the said business is, or is to be, transacted, and the true or real full name or names of the person transacting the same, with the post office address of said person."

CHICAGO NOTES

Forsyth, Ill.—Victor C. Dewein Elvtr. Co. is holding open house Aug. 25 to 30, celebrating the opening of its newly completed feed mill. Carl Sutter, manager, announced daily and weekly attendance prizes will be awarded.

Urbana, Ill.—The first ten-year period in the history of soybeans as a new and highly important industrial crop will be celebrated at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture Sept. 25. A feature of the occasion will be a banquet at which a speaker of national reputation will address the guests.

Delavan, Ill.—This Association and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois are considering the advisability of contesting the recent order of the State Department of Finance with reference to "Sales Tax" on feeds. Any injunction suit must be instituted by an interested party, a retail dealer who is required to pay the tax. If a hundred or more retail dealers join in the plan, the expenses should not exceed \$10 each. We were instructed to ask that each send in a deposit of that amount and are assured that they will not be obligated beyond that amount. The amount deposited will be kept in a special fund and, if the pro-rata expense is less than ten dollars the difference will be refunded to the depositors.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Lawndale, Ill.—Timely discovery of a fire in the cupola of the local elevator of the Terminal Grain Co. of St. Louis, and the prompt and efficient work of the Lincoln fire department aided by volunteers, saved that structure from destruction Aug. 14. H. J. Cummings, manager, was changing grain from one bin to another when he discovered the fire at the same time office employees saw smoke issuing from the top of the elevator and hurried to investigate. When a shortage of water hampered firemen, a bucket brigade was hastily formed that carried water from a near-by well to the booster tank. The flames, started by friction in elevator machinery, had gained such headway that gas masks were necessary to protect firemen from the smoke within the building. Valiant fighters had the blaze under control before it broke thru the roof, not only saving the elevator and its contents, but holding the loss down to several hundred dollars. The elevator contained over 8,000 bus. of wheat; 5,000 bus. of oats; six steel bins each containing 2,000 bus. of corn are located nearby as is also a large corn crib.

Fred Zell, 77, an employee of the state grain department for 33 years, died Aug. 14.

No change occurred in price of membership certificates in the Chicago Board of Trade, transfers being made at \$375; posted offers at \$400.

Certificate of necessity for expansion of grain storage facilities to the amount of \$375,000 was issued in July to the Standard Milling Co. by the National Defense Advisory Commission.

J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, will be the leading speaker at a dinner given by the Mercantile Exchange Sept. 10 at the Palmer House. Grain men are invited to make reservations at \$5 per plate.

Donald Edwards, 53, retired grain merchant and former member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Aug. 21 after a long illness. Mr. Edwards was a member of the grain firm of J. A. Edwards & Co., founded by his father, until the firm was dissolved in 1934.

The Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Sept. 5 at Olympia Fields Country Club. The business session will get under way at 9:30 a. m. The afternoon will be devoted to a golf tournament and the banquet will be held at the club house at 7:30 p. m.

Harry G. Atwood is soliciting proxies for use at the annual meeting of Allied Mills, Inc., Sept. 3, for the election as directors of himself, J. B. DeHaven, T. G. Lovelace, H. J. Buist and Guy A. Thomas. Directors Harris Perlstein and Carl S. Miner desire to retire from the directorate.

Wirt D. Walker was elected president of Arcady Farms Milling Co. at the stockholders' annual meeting Aug. 20. He succeeds Arthur Meeker, president since its organization in 1915, who becomes chairman of the board. Mr. Walker, well known in the feed industry, has been vice-president and general manager of the company since 1925.

Allied Mills, Inc., reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 consolidated net profit of \$1,600,153, equal to \$1.97 a share on the 812,220 outstanding common shares. This compares with consolidated net profit of \$1,393,939, or \$1.71 a share, for the preceding year. Sales were \$32,877,786 against \$28,068,043, an increase of 17.13 per cent. J. B. DeHaven, president, stated the improvement in earnings was due to increased sales of the feed and distillery divisions.

INDIANA

Walton, Ind.—Donald Fetzner has succeeded Wilbur Bockdol as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Westville, Ind.—W. E. Warnke has succeeded F. W. Schwinkendorf as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co.

Goshen, Ind.—The Farmers Coal & Feed Co. has a new seed department. Equipment and bins were installed by Chris Wickey.—A.E.L.

Seymour, Ind.—John W. Beickman of Brownstown, has succeeded Philip Becker as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator and feed mill.

Thornhope (Oak p. o.), Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. will replace two elevator legs and boots and remodel driveway and install a new hoist.—A.E.L.

Warsaw, Ind.—Kosciusko County Farm Buro made recent installation of a combined sheller and cleaner and bucket elevator, bought from Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Yorktown, Ind.—Wilbur Bochdol, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Walton, Ind., is new manager of the Yorktown Grain Corp., owned by the Foster Kendal Co. of Carmel.

Lafontaine, Ind.—The name of the A. B. Martin Grain Co. has been changed to A. B. Martin & Son. Thieves recently broke into the elevator office but obtained only a small amount of money.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Fountain City Elevator, Fountain City, and the Robertson Mill Co., Bedford, are new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Chalmers, Ind.—The White County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n recently purchased the former Chalmers Grain Co. and appointed John L. Cruea, formerly of Crawfordsville, as manager of the elevator.

Mexico, Ind.—Charles Black, who has managed the Mexico Roller Mills for many years, has sold the plant to Lyman Bernard and Charles Scott who have taken possession and are operating the plant. Mr. Black retired because of ill health.

Schneider, Ind.—A 550,000-bu. reinforced concrete annex is being erected adjoining the elevator of the Stratton Grain Co. The tanks will be arranged in two rows of five tanks, each 30 feet in diameter and 93 feet high with four belt conveyors above and two below. The John S. Metcalf Co., has the contract.

Goshen, Ind.—The 80-year-old building used by the Lyon & Greenleaf Co., Inc., Ligonier, Ind., for storage collapsed recently, spilling 24,000 bus. of wheat, most of which was salvaged. The entire south addition and side of the building was wrecked, and officials of the company stated the remainder of the structure will be razed.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The rapid increase and spread of the European corn borer thruout Indiana, has prompted the entomology department at Purdue University to feature the control of this pest in their exhibit at the Indiana State Fair, Aug. 29 to Sept. 5, reports G. E. Lehker, Purdue extension entomologist. Last year the borer did more than \$612,000 commercial damage in Indiana, and all indications point to even more severe losses this fall. Many fields are already known to carry a 100 per cent infestation, Lehker says.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Lew Hill of the Lew Hill Grain Co., Indianapolis, will address the dinner meeting of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n the evening of Sept. 8, in the Wayne Hotel. The subject chosen is "The Grain Business Then and Now." Chris Wishmier, assistant chief inspector, and William Howard, sec'y of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, also will be present. During the early part of the meeting there will be a brief discussion of local and terminal marketing conditions. A large attendance is anticipated and a cordial invitation has been extended to any person interested in the ass'n and its work to attend. L. R. Rumsyre, Columbia City, is sec'y of the ass'n.

Greensburg, Ind.—Cort E. Patton, Greensburg, and Louis R. Henkle, Lawrenceburg, have become sole owners of the seven elevators owned and operated by the William Nading Grain Co. thru a business transaction consummated Aug. 12, to become effective Sept. 1. The men have purchased all of the Nading elevators together with inventory and accounts receivable. The new firm will be incorporated under the name of Nading Grain & Supply Co. Plants are located at Greensburg, Adams, St. Paul, Waldron, Prescott, Penns and Lewis Creek. Mr. Henkle had been superintendent and a director of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills for the past 23 years, severing business connections with that firm following the burning of the Lawrenceburg Mill, and will devote all of his time to the new enterprise. Mr. Patton has been associated with the William Nading Grain Co. for 27 years.

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Definitely not. The aeration and cooling that usually accompanies fumigation often diminishes odors derived from insect activity, sweating or incipient heating; but neither aeration nor fumigation will cure definite mustiness—a condition sometimes confused with less serious odors. A recently applied fumigant might mask light mustiness—but only temporarily.

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Wyatt, Ind.—Wyatt Grain Co. is making a full basement under the feed mill and office. A freight elevator will be installed to transfer merchandise from the basement.—A.E.L.

Linden, Ind.—W. E. Hood has succeeded C. A. Murphy as manager of the Crabbs Reynolds, Taylor Co. elevator. Mr. Murphy, who had held the position for several years, resigned recently to become postmaster.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—John L. Richardson, advertising manager of Allied Mills, Inc., is the proud father passing out cigars celebrating the birth of 7 lb. John Barton Richardson on Aug. 13. John B. is his first, and a fine, healthy youngster.

Alexandria, Ind.—Charles F. Naber resumed the active management of the Charles F. Naber Mill & Elvtr. on Aug. 11, following a four months' leave of absence. The elevator is under the management of Harry Pointer. Mr. Naber announced. During Mr. Naber's absence from the city the business has been leased. He announced he will devote a greater portion of his time to the buying and selling of grain. The concern will continue to deal in all kinds of grain, Purina feeds, its usual line of tankage and meat scraps, soybean meal and coal. The mill will continue to grind flour in exchange for wheat.

IOWA

Ida Grove, Ia.—C. C. Crawford has installed a 30-ton scale at his elevator.

Batavia, Ia.—The office and warehouse of the Batavia Elvtr. Co. has been given a coat of aluminum paint.

Toeterville, Ia.—H. D. Mundt recently installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Fayette, Ia.—W. Bell, Inc. has installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

Des Moines, Ia.—The National Soybean Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Sept. 12, 13 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—John Weddle, formerly second man at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has been promoted to manager.

Terril, Ia.—Lightning struck the west house of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently. The house was rodded but a 30-h.p. mill motor was damaged.

Altoona, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co. has modernized its elevator and built a cribbed storage annex. The Geo. Todd Const. Co. had the contract.

Hobarton (Algona p.o.), Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to the Geo. Todd Const. Co. to cover its west elevator with iron.

Lake Mills, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is erecting an office building, 18x30 ft., of block construction, adjoining the new 50-ton scale installed recently.

Maurice, Ia.—A 30,000-bu. annex is being constructed to the Maurice Elvtr. Co. elevator of which J. R. Boyd is manager. John Hoekstra has the contract.

Holland, Ia.—A 7 lb. 10 oz. boy arrived Aug. 10 for Mr. and Mrs. Max Belz. At present mother and the boy are residing in a Marshall-town hospital, while dad is busy completing the new 80,000-bu. annex to his plant.—Art Torkelson.

Pioneer, Ia.—The F. M. Davis Co. has installed a driveway, 16 ft., of new grates and a new electric truck hoist. Work was done by George Todd Const. Co.

Manilla, Ia.—B. R. McMahon has purchased the garage building occupied by Neile Miller, and will use it for his feed store, installing a new grinder and other equipment.

Des Moines, Ia.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., have appointed A. E. Gourley as meal sales representative to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Fenton Jones.

Jolley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let a contract to Geo. Todd to put a concrete driveway in its elevator, and install 16 ft. of grates and a Strong-Scott Telescope Truck Hoist.

Highview (Webster City p.o.), Ia.—The Highview Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has raised its driveway roof 10 ft. and is covering the elevator with sheet iron. Don Adams is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Spencer, Ia.—The Peerless Hatchery has just finished overhauling and completely modernizing its elevator on the M&St. L., making it into a feed mill as well as a grain elevator. Geo. Todd did the work.

Linden, Ia.—Elmer Headlee, who recently operated the Anamosa Milling Co. elevator, has purchased a feed business here. After a month's vacation in California he will take up active charge of the business.

Manson, Ia.—The Fred M. Davis Co. will put in a new driveway, 16 ft. of grates and a Strong-Scott Telescope Truck Lift, also re-rod and crib a part of the old elevator. The Geo. Todd Const. Co. has the contract.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Officers and members of the board of directors of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, with their wives and families, held a combination business and pleasure meeting at the Lake Shore Hotel Aug. 11 and 12.

Muscatine, Ia.—L. R. McKee, of the McKee Feed & Grain Co., was named as Muscatine County's defense chairman by Gov. George A. Wilson, and authorized to form his own defense council to work under the office of civilian defense.

Solberg (Clarion p. o.), Ia.—The Kunz Grain Co. recently sold its elevator to Basil Deegan, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. at Peterson. The new firm will operate as the Solberg Grain Co., with Don Deegan, Basil's brother, as manager.

Graettinger, Ia.—Elevator managers in Palo Alto and adjoining counties met in the A. A. A. office recently to discuss the corn situation. The immediate problems of corn liquidation and the present limited storage space in Palo Alto County were chief topics considered.

Lincoln, Ia.—Mrs. Nellie M. Gebers, wife of Jack Gebers, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., won the purchase prize at the Iowa State Fair Art Salon for her painting named "The Prairie Harvest," which critics stated was an outstanding piece of work.—Art Torkelson.

Halfa (Armstrong p.o.), Ia.—The Fred C. Pietersen elevator burst recently, spilling 1,300 bus. of corn on the ground. All but 200 bushels of the corn was salvaged. The building, owned by Fred C. Pietersen of Ringsted, had been filled with storage corn last fall.—A.G.T.

Bradgate, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a 30,000-bu. storage addition to its elevator, contract for construction having been let to the George Todd Const. Co. The building is cribbed entirely out of 2x6s, slab type foundation, and will be filled and emptied with a 12-inch screw conveyor.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following firms: Beaman Elvtr. Co., Beaman; McKee Grain & Lumber Co., Conesville; The Tanvilac Co.; John C. Wisdom. Des Moines; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Holstein; Vinton Farmers Supply, Vinton; Ed. N. Albon, Waterloo.—Gradon Swanson, sec'y.

Marne, Ia.—Harry O. Boots, 46, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., passed away Aug. 18 at the Veterans Hospital in Des Moines, where he had been confined the past seven months with a heart ailment. His wife and daughter survive him.—"Art" Torkelson.

Radcliffe, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative elevator has been completed. Besides extensive repairs in both exterior and interior, a grain storage annex of 50,000 bus. capacity, and an office, 28x30 ft. with a full basement, were built. A new driveway was provided and a 30-ton scale installed.

Superior, Ia.—A bin in the Superior Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator burst recently, dumping 4,000 bus. of flax into the driveway. A hole 10 ft. square was torn in the side of the elevator, damaging the scale, roof and moving the office about six inches off its foundation. Most of the flax was salvaged.—A.G.T.

Rockwell City, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. elevator, managed by M. S. Stotts of Stotts Grain Co. along with his brokerage business since the death of C. T. Hinton in July, 1939, was sold to Gerhard Larson of Manson, formerly with Davis Bros. Mr. Larson is adding about 50,000 bus. of storage capacity and will take possession Sept. 1. Mr. Stotts will give his entire time to buying and selling of grain.

KANSAS

Agra, Kan.—The Dean Grain Co. has installed a new grain cleaner.

Saxman, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently sustained an electrical breakdown loss.

Cedar, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. on August 11, sustained a small loss from high winds.

Almena, Kan.—Dave Bantam, who recently sold his feed store and grinding business to Earl Dean of Norton, is again in charge of the business.

Larned, Kan.—A movement is being launched to establish an alfalfa dehydrating plant here. The Chamber of Commerce is backing the move and H. L. Schmidt, Milwaukee, Wis., was here investigating the situation.

El Dorado, Kan.—The 20,000-bu. elevator of the C. E. Pomell Grain Co. and several thousand bushels of grain the night of Aug. 18 were destroyed by a fire that started in the upper part of the building.

Lawrence, Kan.—Dee McQuillen has been appointed superintendent of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., succeeding T. S. Ables, who resigned to take a similar position with the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina.

Lindsborg, Kan.—N. L. Hensley, former vice-president of the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co., and more recently a sales representative of the Enns Milling Co., Inman, Kan., died unexpectedly of a heart attack at Columbus, Miss., on Aug. 6.

Emporia, Kan.—E. T. Anderson, prominent in stock and farm circles, has purchased the Emporia Elvtr. Co., taking over operation of the business Aug. 1. His son, Kenneth T., will act as manager of the elevator. The firm name will be the Emporia Elvtr. & Milling Co.

Salina, Kan.—T. S. Ables has been appointed general superintendent of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., succeeding the late W. J. Cates. Mr. Ables long was connected with the Valier & Spies Milling Co., St. Louis, and has been superintendent of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., for the past three years.

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KANSAS CITY

WICHITA

OMAHA

Topeka, Kan.—Funds for United Service Organizations are being raised in many communities in the wheat growing area of Kansas by the individual donation of a bushel or more of wheat. In some counties more than 5,000 bus. of the new crop have been given, which, at current prices, makes the donation equal to nearly \$5,000.

Kiowa, Kan.—The new 100,000-bu. fire-resistant elevator recently placed in operation by the O. K. Co-operative Grain & Mercantile Co., is a monument to the successful management of the business by Mrs. A. L. Luty, one of the few women elevator managers of the country. It is equipped thruout with anti-friction bearings; standard electric power, including surge protection; modern dust control equipment and lightning protection, and is operated in addition to an older plant which adjoins it.

Lancaster, Kan.—Seeking an end to government interference in farming, farmers of Atchison County have organized a permanent group to work toward putting an end to the A.A.A. program. More than 150 farmers met here recently and formed a series of protest resolutions which were adopted following formation of the organization. Joe Corpstein, prominent elevator man, a leader in the revolt who has vigorously protested the 49c wheat penalty assessed by the A.A.A., conducting a newspaper advertising campaign at his own expense criticizing and condemning the wheat marketing act of 1941, was elected treasurer of the group.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co. is constructing a 60,000-bu. storage addition to its plant, increasing its storage capacity to 180,000 bus. The new addition is of brick and concrete and will be completed by the middle of October.

MICHIGAN

Manton, Mich.—Phelps Bros. have installed a feed mixer driven by a 5-h.p. motor.

Carson City, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co. recently installed a gravity cleaner and two 5-h.p. fully enclosed motors.

Bellevue, Mich.—The F. A. Brown Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

Sparta, Mich.—Wilson & Co. has installed a hammer mill with a 60 h.p. motor and two feed mixers driven by fully enclosed motors.

Blissfield, Mich.—Drying operations have gotten underway at the new dehydrating plant of the Ireland Alfalfa Mills, Inc., which recently located here.

Auburn, Mich.—A 90-ft. addition is being constructed on the east end of the Auburn Bean & Grain Co. plant, which is also installing a new sheller and fan.

Blanchard, Mich.—Further improvements being made at the Michigan Bean Co. elevator include the installation of a new 99D cleaner and two fully enclosed motors.

Croswell, Mich.—A larger hammer mill is being installed in the Croswell Milling Co. plant. Increased capacity will be obtained by driving the fan separately with a 7½-h.p. motor.

Port Hope, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has installed a hammer mill with a built-in tramp iron separator and crusher, driven by a 30-h.p. pipe ventilated motor, and a cleaner.

Fostoria, Mich.—The capacity of the hammer mill at this station will be increased by the installation of a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor to operate the blower separately from the mill.

North Branch, Mich.—New equipment in the Wallace & Morley Co. plant consists of an Inevincible 2-deck pea and bean picker with several elevator legs and a 3-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Batavia, Mich.—D. Warren Williams, who operates as the Batavia Elevator Co., is erecting 40,000 bus. additional reinforced concrete grain storage at the west end of his present plant.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Considerable damage was done to the electric power wiring recently by lightning following the service wires into the feed mill of Mike Clapp. A small fire was started in bags of feed underneath the service cabinet which might have been serious had not a truck driver returned to the plant after closing time and discovered the fire, which was extinguished with but little damage except to the electrical equipment. Surge protective equipment will be installed.

Bay City, Mich.—A petition for corporate reorganization was filed Aug. 15 by the Consolidated Grain Corp. which asked that an order be issued restraining the Bay Trust Co. as trustee of assets and receiver of bankruptcy of the corporation, from selling the company's seven elevators. The petition claims that assets have earning power if preserved in reorganization for benefit of creditors and stock holders. Sale of the seven elevators and equipment, held Aug. 11, will be confirmed Sept. 2.

Monroe, Mich.—Construction of the rebuilt Amendt Milling Co. mill is practically complete and installation of machinery is progressing. It is expected the mill will resume operations in October.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co., Saginaw, was the highest bidder for the local Consolidated Grain Corp. elevator at the recent bankruptcy sale. Approval of the sale is expected Sept. 2.

Lennon, Mich.—A Blue Streak Hammer Mill equipped with tramp iron separator is being installed at the Walsh Bean & Grain Co. plant. The mill will be driven by a 50-h.p. motor which will have an ammeter in the circuit.

Omer, Mich.—Surge protection will be installed in the plant of the Omer Mill & Elvtr. Co., whose electrical equipment was damaged twice within 10 days when lightning entered the plant. Fortunately no fire ensued.

Bentley, Mich.—Confirmation of the bankruptcy sale Aug. 15 of five of the consolidated Grain Corp. elevators, located here, at Rhodes, Pine River, Aus Gres, and Turner, to C. H. Runicman of Lowell, is set for Sept. 2.

Quincy, Mich.—Carleton D. McKenzie was host to a party of 25 milling executives from Michigan and nearby states recently, who visited the McKenzie Milling Co. plant on an inspection tour. A buffet supper concluded the visit.

Reading, Mich.—Herbert McClellan has purchased the Reading Flour Mill and is removing the flour mill machinery. He is installing a J.B. No. 2 Hammer Mill equipped with an electro magnetic separator and driven by a 40 h.p. motor.

Pigeon, Mich.—About 15,000 bus. additional storage capacity is being provided by the addition of cribbed bins over the driveway on the Wallace & Morley Elevator. Two new truck dumps are being installed and six fully enclosed motors eliminating engine power.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—Improvements being made by the Grand Ledge Produce Co. include the construction of a fine brick office building located between the Doty and the Ireland Elevators and the installation of two fully enclosed motors and a new cleaner in the Ireland Elevator.

Big Rapids, Mich.—A Big Chief Hammer Mill equipped with a Nickle Crusher and an electro magnetic separator has just been installed in the Big Rapids Co-operative Elevator Co. The mill is driven by a 30-h.p. motor and the fan on the mill is driven separately by a 10-h.p. motor.

Stanton, Mich.—The Stanton Elvtr. Co. and the Stanton business men co-operated in giving the annual free picnic on Aug. 6. A merry-go-round gave free rides to the children all day, while their elders were provided with entertainment consisting of ball games, races and various contests.

Gobles, Mich.—A second feed mixer driven by a 7½-h.p. fully enclosed motor has recently been installed in the Gobleville Milling Co. plant. Slight damage was done to the wiring here recently when lightning came in on the service wires. The electric lighting system will be entirely rewired in rigid iron conduit.

Bradleyville (Akron p.o.), Mich.—Many improvements are being made at the local elevator operated by the Wallace & Morley Co.; 25,000 bus. additional storage capacity is being built and new equipment consists of a cleaner, Fairbanks Hopper Scale, and 10 fully enclosed motors to replace the present engine power.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Bad Axe Grain Co. is installing a 29D cleaner and 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse fully enclosed motor in its seed warehouse at this station. It is also installing 99D cleaners at the Applegate and the Six Lakes plants. As it is suspected that the fire which recently destroyed its plant at Carsonville was caused by lightning entering the plant on the service wires, orders have just been placed for special surge protective equipment to be installed on the service wires of its 10 elevators.

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Linwood, Mich.—The local elevator of the Consolidated Grain Corp. was bid in by Leo Cline of Saginaw, at the bankruptcy sale Aug. 15.

Augusta, Mich.—The Farm Service Co. completed construction of its 100,000 bus. additional storage facilities within six days, its third unit, made necessary by the lack of suitable storage facilities to handle the 1941 wheat crop under the government's loan program for southwestern Michigan. The company now has three units of 100,000 bus. capacity each, two of which were constructed this summer. The new reinforced concrete elevator consisting of 8 tanks with a small work house equipped with 2 legs, a truck dump, a cleaner, a Richardson Automatic Scale, a belt conveyor in the basement and a screw conveyor in the cupola, was designed and erected by the John S. Metcalf Co.

MINNESOTA

Florence, Minn.—Peavey Elevators is erecting a 30,000-bu. annex to its elevator.

St. Charles, Minn.—The J. G. Dill Co. moved its elevator here from Pepin, Wis.

Morris, Minn.—Green's Milling Co. is building a 25,000-bu. addition to its elevator.

Hallock, Minn.—A new 62,000-bu. annex is being added to the Co-operative elevator.

North Redwood, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has added two grain storage bins to its elevator.

Lonsdale, Minn.—The Getchell-Tanton Co. reported a small loss at its plant, caused by recent high winds.

Lake City, Minn.—Tennant & Hoyt Co. sustained a small electrical loss as the result of a short circuit recently.

Hardwick, Minn.—F. W. Case, 73, grain buyer here and at Brookings, S. D., for many years, died in a Sioux City hospital Aug. 17.

Browns Valley, Minn.—B. J. Sauer, local manager of the Peavey Elevator, announced that a 30,000-bu. annex will be built to the local elevator.

Odin, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Grain Co. will build a 15,000-bu. elevator for grain storage. The Orin Robson Cont. Co. has the contract.

Wabasha, Minn.—Wilbur Niefeldt, who had charge of the J. G. Dill Co. elevator at Pepin, Minn., has been transferred to the company's local elevator.

Hoffman, Minn.—A temporary board of directors was elected for the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n being organized, at a special meeting held Aug. 12.

Greenbush, Minn.—Charles Kotaska, formerly employed by the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n at Park River, N. D., is new manager of the Greenbush Co-op. Seed & Grain Ass'n.

Green Valley, Minn.—The Monarch Elevator was destroyed by fire together with its contents which included a quantity of grain, recently. Defective electric wiring caused the blaze.

Salol, Minn.—An elevator is being constructed, to be ready for this year's grain crop. Officers of the elevator are B. M. Brandt, Malung, pres.; Palmer Lund, Enstrom, sec'y.

Lake Bronson, Minn.—Christ Helgeson, of Crookston, has taken over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Trading Co. elevator, succeeding George W. Magnuson, who resigned.

Osakis, Minn.—The International Elvtr. Co. has purchased the coal, grain and feed business of the Osakis Milling Co. Herman Blume and Ralph Maus have been operating the business. John Sobotik will be manager for the International Elvtr. Co.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—Emil Kettner, former manager of the Redwood Milling Co., purchased the Brownston Milling Co. and took immediate possession. Clinton Hill, of Barrett, is new mill foreman at the Redwood Milling Co. mill, which has become part of the Supersweet Feed Co.

Lake Crystal, Minn.—Approximately 15,000 bus. of corn under government seal was spilled onto a spur railroad track when a side of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s grain elevator gave way. Officials are inspecting the elevator to determine whether or not it would be practical to rebuild the structure.

Windom, Minn.—Harold Granum, manager of Thompson Lands, Inc., announced that his company will build a 10,000 bus. silo-type grain bin. The addition will be south of the Land office elevator. The bin will be built of two-inch wood staves and will be used to store flax. The contract has been let to Art Vold.

New Brighton, Minn.—National By-Products, Ind., Des Moines, has purchased the rendering plant of August Hoglund, taking possession Aug. 11. Richard Thomas, formerly of Minneapolis and for several years with the company in Iowa, is in charge. The company specializes in mineralized tankage, poultry concentrate, dry rendered tankage, meat and bone scraps, etc., and operates factories at nine points in Iowa and five in Nebraska, and with this plant, two in Minnesota.

Duluth, Minn.—J. E. Paulsen, deputy chief grain inspector, was charged with operating his department in an inefficient manner by several state employees, and a public hearing was held, recently, on the charge as filed. Members of the state railroad and warehouse commission attended the hearing which brought out the fact that the local office of state grain inspection department will undergo investigation from the bottom up. The chief chemist, G. L. Farrell, and assistant chemist, E. J. Hassenger, have been suspended for alleged insubordination. They were the principal witnesses appearing against Paulsen.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

William M. Hommerding, Flandin (N. D.) Grain Co., has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Carl A. Martin, 61, associated with McCabe Bros. Co. in Minneapolis for 30 years, and well known in grain circles thruout North Dakota, died recently.

The Chamber of Commerce Clearing Ass'n, at its annual election held recently, named Jos. C. Atkins manager and treasurer to succeed the late Willis S. Williams, who held the post since its organization 50 years ago. Paul C. Rutherford was re-elected president; E. J. Grimes and Walter H. Mills, vice-presidents; H. H. Tearse, sec'y.

E. S. Hughes, assistant sec'y of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, who was recently stricken with paralysis, is showing marked improvement and is able to sit up a portion of each day.

F. H. Peavey & Co. during the last half of July were issued certificates of necessity for expansion of grain storage facilities totaling \$278,000 by the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n recently elected Ralph M. Davies president; Lewis L. Crosby, vice-pres., Charles S. Hixon, re-elected sec'y-treas., and Gilbert Giebink, executive sec'y.

A midnight fire wrecked the interior of a building housing the Maney Bros. Mill & Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 11. W. A. Maney, pres., said the building housed 15,000 sacks of feed in addition to two carloads of codliver oil and two of charcoal.

Trading in "new" barley futures began Aug. 19, as resolved by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce. On contracts for new feed barley No. 1 barley and No. 1 and No. 2 malting barley may be delivered. No. 3 barley may be delivered at a discount of 2c. On contracts for malting barley No. 1 malting barley may be delivered at the contract price.

A sub-com'te recently appointed to handle North-West embargo, whose duty it is to issue permits for available terminal storage space, has the following personnel: Chairman, E. J. Grimes; vice-chairman, P. C. Rutherford, representing public terminal elevator interests; John Dwyer, representing Minn. R.R. & Whs. Commission; J. A. Bolton, representing commission merchants' interests; B. C. McCabe, representing line elevators; T. F. O'Neill, representing Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n; Glenn I. Matthews, representing C.C.C. All records kept by the sub-com'te will be subject to review by the full com'te and the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission.

MISSOURI

Vandalia, Mo.—The Vandalia Roller Mill has installed two new seed cleaners.

Carthage, Mo.—National Biscuit Co. has let a contract to Macdonald Engineering Co. for the construction of its 750,000-bu. reinforced concrete addition to the plant recently purchased from the McDaniel Milling Co., and present facilities will be revamped.

Triple Action Dry Feed Mixer

The construction and operating principle of the Strong-Scott Feed Mixer makes it impossible for any portion of the batch to escape a thorough mixing.

Ask any operator who uses one and he will tell you it is "The Perfect Mixer."

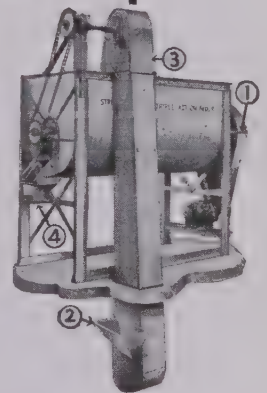
Write for details on its construction and operating principle.

**Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
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Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph S. Geisel, Sr., 69, head of the Geisel Grain Co., and a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade for the last 35 years, died Aug. 24.

St. Louis, Mo.—The one-story brick warehouse of I. Marian & Son Feed Co. was destroyed by fire Aug. 14, together with its contents. A lighted cigarette dropped by a passerby caused the fire.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Continental Baking Co. has let a contract to James Stewart Corp. for the construction of the 500,000-bu. addition to its Staff Flour Mill, purchased from the Rosedale Mfg. Co. last year. The addition will consist of two rows of eleven tanks 20 ft. inside diameter by 85 ft. high, with conveyor above and below. It also is planned to build an office building and laboratory.

MONTANA

Conrad, Mont.—A 30,000-bu. grain storage addition is being built to the Greely Elevator.

Froid, Mont.—L. O. Lindberg has purchased a warehouse building at Bainville and will move it here for grain storage. The building's capacity is approximately 15,000 bus.

Opheim, Mont.—William Sigurdson is new manager of the International Elvtr. Co. elevator, having been transferred here from Arnegard, N. D. He succeeds George Sampson, who resigned.

Kalispell, Mont.—Storage space for surplus wheat is being provided in a 100,000-bu. elevator, 110 x 85 ft., by Kalispell Milling Co. With existing facilities all wheat threshed in this area can now be housed according to Mgr. R. H. Speer.—F. K. H.

Roundup, Mont.—Grain storage capacity of the Montana Elevator Co. is being enlarged by about 11,000 bus. by changing a large warehouse room, now part of the elevator, into a storage bin. This will make the capacity of the elevator 33,000 bus.

Conrad, Mont.—Cargill, Inc., is building a 100x150x45-ft. building to be used for grain storage. The new structure, built of logs and lumber, will be fully lined and when completed will be qualified for government loan wheat storage. Its capacity will be 165,000 bus.

Tampico, Mont.—A flour house adjoining the Occident Elvtr. Co. elevator used formerly as an annex to the elevator but emptied last year by Mgr. Otto Upsahl, and since used by the government, collapsed recently, spilling its contents of commodity corporation wheat. Most of the grain was recovered and has been shipped elsewhere.

NEBRASKA

Sargent, Neb.—Roy L. Leach is in charge of the W. T. Barstow Grain Co. elevator.

Bertrand, Neb.—The Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer. A feed grinder also will be installed.

Gordon, Neb.—Some one badly damaged the large electric motor which operates the lower conveyor at the Barstow Grain Co. elevator recently. It was not discovered it had been tampered with it until it burned out when started.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Golden West Grain Co., owned by Gerald Ehernberger, is adding two storage bins to its elevator. The bins will stand 50 ft. high, with 36½ ft. diameter, and 45,000 bus. capacity. A 50-ft. bin now located west of the elevator will be moved to a site next to the two new ones, and all will be given a coat of paint.

NEW YORK

Livonia, N. Y.—Oscar G. Smith has purchased the Stewart Elevator and is installing several fully enclosed motors to put the plant in operation at once.

Troy, N. Y.—The Unique Milling Co., Inc., has been organized by Bert Grantier, Zorado Grantier and Ernest McCarthy. The new concern has taken over the old Ruff Mills which will soon be placed in operation.

Cuba, N. Y.—Phelps & Sibly have converted their Mill A into a semolina mill. New equipment consists of a hammer mill with built-in tramp iron separator and crusher driven by a 40-h. p. fully enclosed motor. Three other fully enclosed motors are also being installed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Construction of the feed storage addition at the G. L. F. Mills, Inc., was halted the second time when, on Aug. 18, workers refused to go thru a picket line of striking Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers Union (A. F. L.) members. Work on the elevator was interrupted July 2 for the same reason.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hillsboro, N. D.—An annex is being built to the Farmers Elevator.

Fairdale, N. D.—The Woodworth Elvtr. Co. elevator is being repaired.

Leith, N. D.—Aug. Reich of Elgin, is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Ashley, N. D.—The Ashley Elvtr. Co. recently put new siding on its elevator.

Sheyenne, N. D.—A 15,000-bu. storage tank is being added to the Equity Elevator.

Joliette, N. D.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. is building a storage annex to its elevator.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The unloading platform at the Equity Elevator has been enlarged.

Lehr, N. D.—The Jenner Elvtr. Co. is building a 15,000-bu. addition to its elevator.

Gradin, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building an annex to its elevator.

Rhame, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building large storage bins next to the elevator.

Cleveland, N. D.—Burl Cooper has taken over the management of the Farmers Elevator.

Jud, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. recently purchased the Cargill, Inc., elevator.

Leyden, N. D.—Charles Fox and Herb Daltzell, of Walhalla, have purchased the Imperial elevator.

Fullerton, N. D.—Mr. Friend of Berlin, will take over the management of the Farmers Elevator.

Walhalla, N. D.—Fire in the cupola of the Farmers Union Elevator caused a small amount of damage.

Buxton, N. D.—The Victoria Elevator, Conrad Sundeen, manager, is building a 22,000-bu. storage annex.

Linton, N. D.—Kenneth Ketchum was named manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Anton Politiski.

Hong, N. D.—The Hong Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently sustained small damage at its plant from high winds.

Epping, N. D.—Work is nearing completion on the addition being built by the Victoria Elevator Co. elevator.

Wolford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building two large cement bins, one on either side of its elevator.

Hatton, N. D.—An addition will be built to the Peavey Elevators elevator of which O. E. Thurneau is manager.

Bremen, N. D.—The Bremen Elvtr. Co. will make extensive repairs to its elevator and erect additional storage space.

Langdon, N. D.—Edwin Loveland has succeeded his brother, Harold, as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator.

Mohall, N. D.—Marvin Hodnefeld, formerly of Williston, is new manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.

Sutton, N. D.—Robert Turner has taken over the management of the Osborn-McMillan elevator, succeeding Bob Johnson.

Melville, N. D.—An annex is being erected to the Peavey Elevators' elevator and the elevator was wired for electric lights.

Killdeer, N. D.—Farmers Elevator will construct an annex, 32x44 ft. and 36 ft. high, on a two-ft. concrete slab foundation.

Grenora, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. is building a 20,000-bu. annex to its elevator. Lester Wall is in charge of the work.

Stampede (Columbus p.o.), N. D.—Arlin Huttner, of Lignite, has been appointed manager of the Fairview Mill Co. elevator.

Beulah, N. D.—Mike Mosbrook resigned his position as manager of the Peavey Elevator and will operate a farm in Minnesota.

Edmore, N. D.—Harold Loveland, formerly manager of the Langdon (N.D.) Farmers Union Elevators, is new manager of a local elevator.

Osnabrock, N. D.—A 35,000-bu. storage addition is being built to the Peavey Elevators elevator of which Oscar L. Erickson is manager.

Murray (Mayville p.o.), N. D.—The Peavey Elevators will add 30,000 bus. to the storage capacity of its elevator. C. M. Maegaard is manager.

Cummings, N. D.—The Cummings Farmers Elevator, Harold Sorley, manager, is building a 50,000-bu. addition. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Wildrose, N. D.—The Imperial Elevator was sold to the Peavey Elevators. Anton Larson, present manager of the Peavey, will buy at both elevators.

Maza, N. D.—H. L. Conaway, of Cando, has purchased one of the Farmers elevators and leased another, and will operate them during the coming season.

Marmarth, N. D.—The Hebron Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a 65,000-bu. storage annex, bringing the total storage capacity of its elevator to 120,000 bus.

Franklin (Nortonville p.o.), N. D.—Cargill, Inc., has reopened its elevator, closed for the last two years. Raymond Peterson, Edgeley, is in charge as manager.

Larson, N. D.—Stanley Swenson, of Noly, Mont., is the new manager of the Fairview Mill Co. elevator, taking the place of Andrew Carlson, who resigned.

Flandin, N. D.—William M. Hommerding, who recently resigned as wheat buyer for the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago, is now a principal in the Flandin Grain & Seed Co.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled by the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are Independent Elvtr. Co., Palermo; Tolley Grain Growers Ass'n, Tolley, N. D.

Bremen, N. D.—Mr. Sundet of Flora has succeeded B. A. Cruden as manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. Mr. Cruden has moved to Buttzville, where he will manage an elevator.

Max, N. D.—The Equity Farmers Elvtr. Co. is adding two storage bins of 20,000-bu. capacity to its elevator of which Carl Freitag is manager. The Max Grain Co., Sam Harchanko, manager, is adding one bin.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. CHICAGO, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, O. ST. JOSEPH, MO. NEW YORK, N. Y.
MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Berlin, N. D.—The Berlin Farmers Union Grain Co. purchased the two grain elevators from the Andrews Grain Co., which is retiring from business. Paul Kinney was hired by the Farmers Union as manager and Alvin Bender as assistant.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Emerado Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Emerado, N. D., is storing 100,000 bus. of wheat in the top three floors of the Kedney Warehouse. A hopper scale and screw conveyors were installed along with other necessary equipment.

Verona, N. D.—The Verona Farmers Union Grain Co. purchased two elevators from the Andrews Grain Co. One has been resold to Fred Isley, who will use it privately. The other will add 25,000 bus. to the storage capacity of the Farmers Union plant. J. F. Mitchell is manager of the plant.

Wheelock, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has purchased the St. Anthony & Dakota Co.'s elevator. Edward Siverson is manager of the Occident elevator. Marvin Hodnefield, who has been manager of the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator, has been offered a transfer to a similar position in another city.

Pembina, N. D.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co. is building a 22,000-bu. temporary annex for grain storage, increasing the storage capacity of its elevator to 50,000 bus. The Victoria Elvtr. Co. has erected or is building 22 annexes to its elevators in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana this summer.

Bottineau, N. D.—F. J. Rothlisberger, veteran Overly elevator man, has purchased the No. 1 St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator. It will be known as the Wheatland Elevator. Rothlisberger is the manager of the Farmers Elevator at Overly, and will continue to serve there. Clarence Johnson will be manager here.

Hebron, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is constructing a storage annex, 12 bins of 65,000 bus. capacity. The new addition will rest on a 3 ft. solid concrete slab and will have floor space of 36x44 ft., and will be 62 ft. high. It will increase the company's storage capacity to 120,000 bus. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

OHIO

South Charleston, O.—Charleston Mills reported a small loss sustained from recent high winds.

Bloomingsburg, O.—The Bloomingsburg Grain Co. sustained a small loss at its plant from recent high winds.

Continental, O.—The Raabe Grain Co. is building a 90x30 ft. steel and cement block office and seed storage house.

Sidney, O.—The crops out here are very fine and the wheat is high quality. Corn is coming along fine, too.—Carl F. Berger.

Atlanta, O.—The Atlanta Grain Co. has been incorporated; incorporators, John H. Dunlap, John H. Dunlap, Jr., and C. P. Clements.

Columbus, O.—A fine exhibit of feeds at the Ohio State Fair, Aug. 23, 29, has been arranged by a special committee of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Ft. Recovery, O.—Ft. Recovery Equity Exchange recently installed an electric truck hoist and corn crusher, bought from the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co., together with a hammermill and ton vertical mixer.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include Armacost Elevators, Campbells-town; U. D. Thompson & Son, Cambridge, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

New Carlisle, O.—The Studebaker Elevator recently completed an elevator, including in the new equipment conveying equipment, steel elevators, spouting, electric manlift, Richardson Scale, electric truck hoist, drives and motors, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Fostoria, O.—Approximately 150 persons associated with co-operative grain elevators in Northwestern Ohio, met at the Fostoria Country Club on Aug. 11 for the regular monthly meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n. It was an all day session with a golf tournament in the afternoon and dinner in the evening.

Yellowbud (Chillicothe p.o.), O.—Robert Immell, grain elevator operator, has filed suit in Franklin County common pleas court asking a judgment of \$100,000 against Horton M. Bell, doing business as the Citizens Coal Co., for injuries he charged he suffered when a truck owned by the coal company struck the rear of an automobile in which he was a passenger.

OKLAHOMA

Duncan, Okla.—J. W. Milburn of the Farmers Produce Co. was victimized by a stranger who presented a bogus check for \$35.16 in payment for \$7.00 worth of feed. It was the same old story—the man pocketed his \$27 change, left to get his pick-up truck to carry the feed, and never came back. Investigation disclosed the check was worthless.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Govan, Wash.—A storage addition is being built to the Llewellyn plant.

Prosser, Wash.—Horrigan Bros. and George Smith purchased a blower for their new grain elevator.

Sumas, Wash.—The Sumas Feed Mill is operating again after the summer shut-down, with Cap Galloway as manager.

Pomeroy, Wash.—Centennial Flouring Mills has constructed a temporary 20,000-bu. storage bin to supplement its elevator.

Deer Park, Wash.—Boyd-Conlee Co. has leased the grain elevator of the former Deer Park Grain Co., and will use it for grain storage.

Palouse, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co. has remodeled a downtown warehouse, which will hold an additional 65,000 bus.—F.K.H.

Prosser, Wash.—A piece of steel striking one of the knives in Fry's alfalfa mill, recently started a blaze in the cyclone which was quickly extinguished.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Grain Co. has completed its storage addition here, giving the elevator a total capacity of about 240,000 bus.

Roosevelt, Wash.—John Sanders, grain buyer and warehouse operator, was elected commander of Goldendale's Louis Leidl post of the American Legion.

Spokane, Wash.—The Cunningham Elvtr. Co. was issued a certificate of necessity by the National Defense Advisory Commission to the amount of \$10,000.

Asotin, Wash.—A 125,000-bu. elevator is being constructed here by the Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc. The company owns two other elevators of the same capacity here.—F. K. H.

Colville, Wash.—The conveyor tunnels and elevator pit at the Colville Flour Mill was flooded with 5,000 gals. of water from a broken water main recently, but little damage resulted.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has leased the Tacoma commercial wharf and warehouse for storage of an estimated 1,000,000 bus. of government wheat.—F.K.H.

Brewster, Wash.—Wheat growers held a meeting here Aug. 18, protesting the payment of the penalty assessed against them by the government for exceeding the wheat quota set for them after they had seeded their crops.

Walla Walla, Wash.—J. S. "Scotty" Shearer recently purchased the Garden City Feed Mill which he will operate. Mr. Shearer has had 20 years' local experience in the feed business. He will modernize both the mill and store.

Portland, Ore.—Bins to handle an additional 500,000 bus. of grain are being constructed at Municipal Terminal No. 4 to alleviate the storage situation. This will enlarge the terminal's bulk-storage capacity to 2,000,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—The 50,000-bbl. four-story steel reinforced concrete warehouse building for the new plant of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. has been practically completed. The 60x150 ft. structure marks the first major addition to the plant.

Schrag (Wheeler p. o.), Wash.—Another pile of bulk wheat, almost as large as the pile in Lind, is outside the Union Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. elevator, a branch of the Lind firm that is also piling wheat outside. Elevator companies at Pizzaro are doing likewise.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago

Operated by

Continental Grain Co.

is equipped with a 1,500 per hour

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Oil Fired—Direct Heat

DRIER and COOLER

in a Reinforced Concrete Building

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Seattle, Wash.—Myron Estill, manager of the Seattle Grain Co., reports their elevators at Mansfield and Withrow are full of bulk wheat. Their warehouses used for sacked wheat storage are being remodeled to take care of an additional 30,000 bus. of bulk wheat at both stations.—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—The state A. A. A. office here issued a schedule of wheat loans this week giving Oregon wheat a loan value 32c a bushel higher than last year. The schedule is based on \$1.05 a bushel wheat at Portland, less freight from stations in 27 wheat-producing counties.—F. K. H.

Wilbur, Wash.—Wilbur warehouses are being enlarged to meet the record crop emergency. The warehouse formerly operated by the Seattle Grain Co. for sacked grain is being converted into a bulk grain house by the Graingrowers Warehouse Co. The Llewellyn warehouse is making temporary bins for an extra 100,000 bus.

Mansfield, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co. has added bulk storage space at all stations along the Mansfield branch of the Great Northern Railway. Old elevators and granaries on farms that have not been used for years have been repaired to take care of wheat. The demand for grain sacks is growing daily, altho 18½c each.—F. K. H.

Dufur, Ore.—A wooden crib elevator 130 ft. high containing about 130,000 bus. of bulk wheat, used by the Wasco Union Elvtr. Co. since 1917, collapsed recently, dumping 15,000 bus. of grain on the ground. It settled 10 ft., bulging at the sides, and finally one side gave way, freeing the wheat which covered the ground for a distance of 100 ft. Cracking of timbers warned employees who escaped from the building without injury.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Striking flour mill employees have closed nearly all mills of the Pacific Northwest, both coast and interior, and others where the strike was not called are closed because of lack of business. Employees at Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., and Western Milling Co., latter at Pendleton, have joined the ranks of the strikers. Only two large feed plants have been closed, Albers Bros. Milling Co., at Seattle, and the Hodgen-Brewster-Centennial Flouring Mills Co. at Portland.

Lind, Wash.—The Union Elevator & Warehouse Co. is piling winter wheat on the ground, the grain storage problem in that vicinity becoming so acute. More than 100,000 bus. have been stacked in a pile beside the elevator and it is anticipated another 25,000 bus. will be added before the pile is covered. Excessive rainfall would do serious damage to the grain, it was admitted, but the belief was expressed that slight moisture would do no harm.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The Mark P. Miller Co. has removed last year's wheat from its elevator and sacked and stacked the grain. A huge pile of sacked wheat has been placed inside and outside the sackhouse, the latter protected from rain by canvas tarpaulins. The entire plan of sacking up the carryover wheat is to guarantee that there will be space available for this year's crop, Mgr. Arv Curtis stated. No space for bulk wheat was available on the coast as in former years. The Mark P. Miller elevator has a 110,000-bu. capacity all of which now is available for the incoming harvest.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hershey, Pa.—A permanent organization of militant farmers has been set up to make "wide-spread protest" to federal and state officials against imposition of wheat quotas. Copies of protest resolutions will be sent to all Pennsylvania congressmen, senators, and to governors of all states, Ira C. Gross, sec'y of the farmers' organization, stated. More than 1,800 wheat farmers from every section of the state joined in a mass meeting here Aug. 15 when the organization was formed with J. Audley Boak, New Castle, as president. "I suggest you go back home and carry on this campaign among the people who believe in the freedom that

made America great," Sec'y Gross told the farmers at the conclusion of the four-hour meeting. Repeal of the wheat amendment, which it was charged was inconsistent, unjust, unsound and unconstitutional is sought.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hermosa, S. D.—Jess Mills is erecting a fuel and feed house.

Draper, S. D.—A 15,000-bu. addition to the Draper Farmers' Elevator has been completed.—F. E.

Yankton, S. D.—An overheated exhaust pipe was the cause, recently of a damage loss in the Robert Yaggie elevator.

Sitka (Glenham p. o.), S. D.—The Selby Farmers Equity Union Exchange has constructed a 30,000-bu. elevator.

Webster, S. D.—An addition is being built to the Webster Equity elevator. The V. M. Zweber Co. has the contract.

Ipswich, S. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is erecting a 20,000-bu. addition to its elevator, 30x22x36 ft.—F. E.

Dupree, S. D.—The Bagley Elevator opened for business recently under the management of Glenn Honey, of Groton, S. D.

Agar, S. D.—The Atlas elevator reopened recently after having been closed for several years. George Stewart, of Cresbard, is manager.

Delmont, S. D.—Raymond Lindsley, manager of the Carlon & Hansen Grain Co. elevator, and Miss Lavelle Devine, Parkston, were married July 31.

Timber Lake, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Elvtr. Co. has purchased the local elevator from the Hoover Grain Co., taking possession Aug. 1, with L. L. Lucian in charge.

Langford, S. D.—An addition being erected to the south end of the Olson Grain Co. elevator, 24x42 ft., with 16-ft. posts, will provide additional storage capacity of 15,000 bus.

Webster, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co. is remodeling its north elevator, building an addition, and converting its south elevator from a feed grinding plant to a storage building. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

McLaughlin, S. D.—A new storage bin of 30,000 bus. has been constructed here by the Farmers' Co-operative Ass'n. The bin is of balloon type, 26x90 ft. The company also has leased an old chicken house for storage.—F. E.

Selby, S. D.—The Selby Farmers' Equity Union exchange expects to handle about one million bushels of grain this year. A new 30,000-bu. elevator has been constructed. A net profit of \$15,346.96 was reported by Mgr. A. M. Hoven for the last year.—F. E.

Aberdeen, S. D.—J. L. Huber, operating the General Feed Co., Minneapolis, Minn., who was indicted by the United States grand jury at Sioux City on May 27, for alleged use of the mails with intent to defraud, will be tried in the September term of Federal Court.

Philip, S. D.—Over 5,000 bus. of wheat were spilled from the Philip Mills storage bin when the weight of the grain pushed out the sides of the bin. The wheat spilled into the mill office, into an adjacent feed storage room and onto the railroad tracks. The bin recently had been repaired.—F. E.

Brentford, S. D.—25,000 bus. of wheat were stored in the new 40,000-bu. elevator of the South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n during the first two days after it was opened. The grain came in so fast the management called a halt to let it settle before filling the elevator to capacity.—F. E.

Florence, S. D.—Russell Lewis, 30, an employee of the Farmers' Elevator, was injured recently when a tractor which he was using to pull box cars on the railroad track ran off the grade and tipped over. He was pinned under the tractor and suffered a crushed shoulder and a broken arm. He is in a Watertown hospital.—F. E.

Pierpont, S. D.—Sale of the Pierpont Grain Co. elevator to the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. has been announced. Harry Martyn, who has been buyer for the Osborne-McMillan Co. for several years, will be manager. Keith Inglis, who has been in charge of the Pierpont Grain Co. elevator, will be assistant.—F. E.

Corsica, S. D.—Henry Van Zoest, elevator operator, was injured seriously recently when the man-lift at the elevator plunged to the bottom with the controls off. He had gone to the top to look at the bins and when he stepped back on the lift it immediately fell. He was removed to a hospital where he was given a chance to recover.

Stratford, S. D.—Only a few hours after it was completed, the new 45,000-bu. annex of the Ferney Farmers Co-operative Elevator was filled. Grain laden trucks started lining up outside the annex at 6 a. m. and 385 loads were received, according to Mgr. Roy Erickson, to fill the bins. The annex to the old elevator was completed in 20 days.—F. E.

Bath, S. D.—The office building was destroyed and engine building badly damaged at the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator by fire Aug. 6. The \$100,000 elevator nearby was saved by firemen from Aberdeen. J. H. Bishop, elevator manager, said records were saved from the office. Continuous operation of the engine is believed to have overheated it.—F. E.

SOUTHEAST

Cochran, Ga.—Fire destroyed the building that housed the feed mill and new truck owned by E. E. Diller the night of Aug. 8.

Tampa, Fla.—The Phil A. Ammons Feed Co. plant was destroyed by fire July 28. The blaze followed an explosion in the rear of the building.

Hamlin, W. Va.—The West Hamlin Feed Co. is discontinuing business as a corporation, and surrendered its charter and corporate franchise. Its assets will be distributed to its stockholders.

Swannanoa, N. C.—The North Carolina Mountain Experiment Station has installed a large cleaner for use in its work, the machine a Standard Cleaner made by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

TENNESSEE

Woodbury, Tenn.—J. L. Northcutt has opened a new feed and grocery store.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Herman Cherry reported a small loss at his plant, caused by recent high winds.

Newbern, Tenn.—Fire Aug. 1 destroyed the G. T. Taylor corn shelling plant and grain elevator. Greatest loss was of machinery and equipment altho 4,000 bus. of corn and 50 tons of shucks also were destroyed.

TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—Foreign matter in a hammer mill caused a small fire in the Bewley Mills recently.

Taylor, Tex.—The Gossett Feed & Produce Co. has installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Perryton, Tex.—The Perryton Elevator and its contents of 40,000 bus. of grain were destroyed by fire Aug. 12.

Santa Anna, Tex.—The George D. Rhone 10,000-bu. elevator which was destroyed by fire on Aug. 2, will be rebuilt.

Raymondville, Tex.—Joe Pierce has erected a feed mill where growers can have their grain threshed and sacked. The grain will be kiln dried and a cooling system also has been installed at the new mill.

UTAH

Tremonton, Utah.—Before the large elevator built by Irvin Stohl was completed, grain started to pour into it for storage. The 70,000-bu. elevator and the 45,000-bu. elevator recently completed give the company a total storage capacity of 115,000 bus.

WISCONSIN

Mindoro, Wis.—Oluf and Olton Olson have opened a new grist mill.—H. C. B.

Anston, Wis.—Louis Bandow reported considerable damage done recently at his plant by high winds.

West Salem, Wis.—Olaf and Alton Olson are erecting a feed mill on the lot adjoining the Olson store.

New Holstein, Wis.—Henry H. Greve, 82, formerly engaged in the grain buying business, died Aug. 9.—H. C. B.

Colby, Wis.—Harmony Co-op. Produce Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½-ton capacity, with motor drive.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Lawrence Rochlus, 67, operator of a flour and feed store for 40 years, died Aug. 14 in a Plymouth, Wis., hospital.—H. C. B.

Oostburg, Wis.—John Theune, Sr., 75, president of the Theune Bros. Hatchery, which also included flour and feed departments, died Aug. 10.—H. C. B.

Reedsburg, Wis.—Reedsburg Farmers Co. has installed a Model M Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill fitted with a No. 6 "S" Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder.

Marinette, Wis.—Fire on Aug. 18 caused damage estimated at \$15,000 to the building and contents of the Marinette Flour & Feed Co. Partially covered by insurance.—H. C. B.

Pepin, Wis.—The Koop Transfer Co. has taken over the management of the coal and feed business of the J. G. Dill Co., following the removal of the latter's local elevator to St. Charles, Minn.

Ladysmith, Wis.—The Northern Supply Co. Feed store held a formal opening on Aug. 5 when souvenirs were distributed to all visitors. The store will specialize in custom grinding and mixing of grains. Paul Rogan is manager.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

James H. Phelps, 82, formerly a grain inspector for the old Atlas Flour Mills, died Aug. 15 in a Milwaukee hospital.—H. C. B.

Rowell Feed Supplies, Inc., has been incorporated, to deal in feeds, grains, etc. Incorporators, M. W. and Greta E. Rowell, Matilda Lorenz; 100 shares at \$100 each.

Milwaukee, Wis.—William Wallace, founder and president of the Milwaukee Grain & Feed Co., died Aug. 1 in Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., where he resided.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Stratton Grain Co. was issued certificates of necessity for \$75,000 by the National Defense Advisory Commission for expansion of grain storage facilities.

The LaBudde Feed & Grain Co. was named in a suit filed in federal court by Mrs. Helen Stuff, Kearney, Neb., charging infringement on her copyright of a picture known as "The Original Optimist," a picture of a youngster with large ears, a grin and one front tooth missing, used with the caption, "Me Worry?" by the local company. Roy LaBudde stated some salesman gave them a couple of the pictures three years ago. Mrs. Stuff seeks an injunction and \$250 damages, claiming the picture was used in advertising.

SUPERIOR LETTER

Announcement has been made that the Bunge Grain Co., international firm operating at New York and Buenos Aires, has leased storage space for 1,000,000 bus. of grain from the Northwestern railroad merchandise dock at Itasca. Two warehouses will be used for storing rye, according to plan announced. A 60-foot tower and pit to facilitate loading and unloading activities is contemplated.—F. G. C.

Arthur M. Johnson, 49, a grain inspector for the Wisconsin Grain Commission, died Aug. 18.—H. C. B.

Space for about 100,000 bus. of grain in the Omaha railroad merchandise dock at Itasca has been leased by the Bunge Grain Co.—H. C. B.

Officials of McCabe Bros., Duluth grain brokers who have taken over the former Lehigh Valley dock properties for grain storage, have announced plans for extensive improvements on the properties.—H. C. B.

WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—A 25-ton Fairbanks Concrete Platform Scale has been installed by the Kirby

Grain Co. at a cost of \$1,700. The new scale replaces a 25-year-old one.—F. E.

Basin, Wyo.—S. C. Beebe, manager of the Farmers Co-op. elevators at Mondamin and Little Sioux, Ia., for the last 10 years, has accepted the management of the Big Horn Co-op. Co. elevator. He will arrive here as soon as someone is appointed to take his place at the Mondamin elevator.

New Soybean Grade Standards Effective Sept. 1

Soybeans.—Soybeans shall be any grain which, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50 per cent or more of threshed soybeans and not more than 10 per cent of other grains for which standards have been established under the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act.

Classes.—Soybeans shall be divided into five classes as follows: Class I, Yellow Soybeans; Class II, Green Soybeans; Class III, Brown Soybeans; Class IV, Black Soybeans; and Class V, Mixed Soybeans.

Yellow Soybeans (Class I).—This class shall include all varieties of yellow soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors, but may include not more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans, either singly or in any combination. A tinge of green on soybeans otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as Yellow soybeans.

Green Soybeans (Class II).—This class shall include all varieties of green soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors, but may include not more than 5 per cent of brown, black, and/or bicolored soybeans, either singly or in any combination.

Brown Soybeans (Class III).—This class shall include all varieties of brown soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors.

Black Soybeans (Class IV).—This class shall include all varieties of black soybeans and may include not more than 10 per cent of soybeans of other colors.

Mixed Soybeans (Class V).—This class shall include all mixtures of soybeans not provided for in the classes I to IV, inclusive. Bicolored soybeans shall be classified as Mixed soybeans.

Grades. Soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the respective grade requirements of the numerical grades and Sample grade of the appropriate class and according to the special grade when applicable.

Grade Requirements for Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, Black Soybeans, and Mixed Soybeans.

Grade	No.	Minimum test weight per bushel	Moisture Pct.	Maximum limits of		
				Damaged kernels (soybeans)	Foreign material and other grains	Other than dockage
1a	56	13	10	2	1
2a	54	14	15	3	2
3	52	16	20	5	3
4b	49	18	30	8	5

Sample grade shall include soybeans of any of the classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans, Black Soybeans, or Mixed Soybeans, which do not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive; or which contain stones and/or cinders; or which are musty or sour or heating or hot; or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.

a. The soybeans in Grade 1 of each of the classes Yellow Soybeans and Green Soybeans may contain not more than 2 per cent, and the soybeans in Grade No. 2 of each of these classes

may contain not more than 3 per cent of Black, Brown, or bicolored soybeans, singly or combined.

b. Soybeans that are badly weathered or badly stained shall not be graded higher than No. 4.

Dockage includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than soybeans, sand, dirt, and any other foreign material, which can be removed readily from the soybeans by the use of a 20-gage metal sieve having round-hole perforations 8/64 inch in diameter; also undeveloped, shriveled, and pieces of soybeans removed in properly separating the foreign material.

The quantity of dockage shall be calculated in terms of percentage. The percentage of dockage so calculated, when equal to 1 per cent or more, shall be stated in terms of whole percent, and when less than 1 per cent shall not be stated. A fraction of a per cent shall be disregarded. The word "Dockage," together with the percentage thereof, shall be added to the grade designation.

Weevily Soybeans shall be soybeans that are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Weevily soybeans shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such soybeans if they were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Weevily."

DEFINITIONS

Basis of grade determination.—Each determination of moisture, dockage, temperature, odor, live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, shall be upon the basis of the grain as a whole. All other determinations shall be upon the basis of the grain when free from dockage.

Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the water oven and the method of use thereof described in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 147 of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, or ascertained by any device and method which give equivalent results.

Test weight per bushel shall be the weight per Winchester bushel, as determined by the testing apparatus and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1065, dated May 18, 1922, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or as determined by any device and method that give equivalent results.

Splits shall be pieces of kernels of soybeans that are not damaged.

Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of soybeans and other grains which are heat-damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground-damaged, badly weather-damaged, or otherwise materially damaged.

Other grains shall include wheat, rye, oats, corn, grain sorghums, barley, hull-less barley, flaxseed, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, and cultivated buckwheat.

Foreign material shall be all matter other than soybeans which is not separated from the soybeans in the proper determination of dockage.

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Field Seeds

Wichita, Kan.—George J. Meier, seedsmen, died recently, aged 80 years.

Bloomington, Ill.—Funk Bros. Seed Co. held open house for a week beginning Aug. 21.

Rochester, N. Y.—The New York State Seed Ass'n will hold its summer meeting here Sept. 8 and 9.

Kalispell, Mont.—Serge Sheldon Sabin, 38, assistant manager of the Associated Seed Growers, died at the local hospital after a brief illness.

Akron, O.—The J. C. Oliger Seed Co. has been formed by Jos. C. Oliger, who was manager of the Akron branch of Henry Hirsch & Sons.

The new Maryland Seed Law will go into effect Jan. 1 and copies can be obtained by addressing the Seed Laboratory, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Ontario, Ore.—The Blue Mountain Seed Growers Ass'n has handled 60 carloads of seed thru its warehouses at Ontario and Elgin. At the recent annual meeting at La Grande Martin W. Osborne of Nyssa was re-elected pres.

Monroe, Ia.—The Orcutt Hybrid Corn Co. near here is constructing a 40x49 ft. addition which will increase the drying and grading capacity by approximately 25 per cent each. The drying capacity will approximate 40,000 bus., officials stated.

Filer, Ida.—W. Andrew Jean has become a partner in the O. J. Childs Seed Co., Frank E. Albin having disposed of his interest. Mr. Jean is a graduate of the University of Idaho and for three years was western manager of the Corneli Seed Co.

Hartland, N. B.—The provincial seed cleaning plant has concluded operations this season with an output of over 113,000 pounds of grass and clover seed, according to A. C. Taylor, minister of agriculture, whose department operates the plant.

Hybrid seed corn growers held a meeting Aug. 20 and 21 at the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station to hear addresses by Dr. D. F. Beard of Ohio State University, Chas. L. Taylor, Bowling Green, W. C. Templeton, Dr. W. D. Valleau and W. C. Johnstone.

Duncan, Okla.—A seed and feed store has been opened here by Henry Ross of Chickasha and Eldon Pickrell, as the Quality Seed & Grain Co.

Clinton, Ia.—The W. Atlee Burpee Co. of Philadelphia has bought the property of the Iten Biscuit Co. and will convert it into a seed distributing house.

Lakeview, Ore.—The harvesting of Nevada bluegrass by Joe Bonasco makes him the first man in the Western states to harvest this variety of native grass mechanically.—F. K. H.

Shipshewana, Ind.—Earl V. Bender, who has 225 acres producing hybrid seed corn, is erecting a processing plant in town to which he will remove the equipment used on his farm. The seed house will be 40x60 ft. Two additional graders have been purchased.

Washington, D. C.—Timothy seed production is estimated at 1,162,000 bus. of thresher run, about 7 per cent less than last year. Drouth caused cutting for hay instead of seed in Indiana and Ohio. Dealers had 318,551 bus. on hand, 36 per cent less than a year ago.—U.S.D.A.

Charges for Seed Sampling in Oregon

Floor stock—1c per sack, with a minimum of \$3.

If several small lots are sampled at the same time, the charges will be made at the rate of 1c per bag rather than the minimum charge of \$3 for each lot. The minimum charge will be assessed if the total of all of the lots sampled on the same trip is less than 300 bags.

Car sampling—\$5 per car up to a maximum of 600 sacks, 1c per sack for loads over this amount. A minimum car consists of 400 sacks. 1c per sack for less than carlots with a minimum of \$3.

If more than three hours is required for sampling one carload, a charge of \$1 per hour will be made for the additional time.

Where a sampler is employed full time in a plant a charge of \$1 per hour with a minimum of 8 hours per day will be charged.

Regulations Under Federal Seed Act Amended

Paul H. Appleby, acting Sec'y of Agriculture, has promulgated numerous amendments and additions to the regulations enforcing the Federal Seed Act. Most of the changes are minor and go into effect 30 days after Aug. 6, the following change going into effect in 90 days:

Staining Imported Seed

201.104. Reword the section as follows: Staining of imported seed:

(a) 10 per cent of the seed in each container of the seed of alfalfa or red clover grown in any foreign country other than the countries of South America and the Dominion of Canada shall be stained red;

(b) 10 per cent of the seed in each container of the seed of alfalfa or red clover grown in any of the countries of South America shall be stained orange-red;

(c) 1 per cent of the seed in each container of the seed of alfalfa or red clover grown in the Dominion of Canada shall be stained violet;

(d) 10 per cent of the seed in each container of the seed of alfalfa or red clover shall be stained red;

(1) If the origin of alfalfa or red clover is unestablished;

(2) If the origin of alfalfa or red clover is such as to require different colors; and

(3) If the alfalfa or red clover of foreign origin has been commingled with the seed of the same kind grown in the United States.

Vegetable Seed Seized Under Federal Seed Act

The first seizure under the Federal Seed Act of assorted packets of vegetable seeds in commission boxes was recently made in the District of Columbia. The lot, consisting of about 300 packets, was ordered destroyed by the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The seed was distributed by the Lake Shore Seed Company of Dunkirk, N. Y., and was found to be below the standards provided in the regulations of the Federal Seed Act but was not so labeled. Neither did the label show the percentage of germination or the month and year in which the test was completed as required by the Act.

The Federal Seed Act requires that vegetable seed transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce for seeding purposes, when not up to prescribed standards of germination, must be labeled to show percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed, and the calendar month and year in which the germination test was completed. The label must also contain the words "Below Standard."

Indiana Seedsmen Meet

The Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n held its second annual convention Aug. 8 and 9 at the French Lick Springs Hotel with nearly 70 in attendance.

An executive session for members was held during the forenoon Friday.

PRES. GUY PURCELL, Evansville, Ind., called the meeting to order in the afternoon with a review of the past year and a promise of a fair business during the coming year.

K. E. BEESON, Lafayette, Ind., extension agronomist of Purdue University, spoke on "Crop Improvement Developments," telling of experimental work being done.

JAMES YOUNG, Chicago, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, outlined how the national association is organizing its work, in trade and legislation, in his topic, "My Job and Why." He has been assured by Washington that in the matter of priorities the seed trade will have favorable consideration in materials and transportation.

T. MAURICE SCOTT, St. Louis, led a discussion on crop prospects of field and grass seeds.

CARLYLE JEFFERSON, Louisville, pres. of the Kentucky Seedsmen's Ass'n, reported on what had been accomplished toward uniform bags and packaging.

T. C. CRABBS, Crawfordsville, read letters on the heavy sweet clover content in fields of mammoth clover, containing suggestions on handling this problem.

J. A. McCARTY, Evansville, spoke on legislative matters.

DR. W. P. DEARING, pres. of Oakland City College, Oakland, Ind., was the speaker at the banquet in the evening, making a forcible talk on "Democracy's Fool Friends, the Sixth Column" stressing the necessity of following the precepts of George Washington to preserve American institutions.

A. S. CARTER of the Indiana Inspection Service explained the Indiana seed law that will go into effect Jan. 1, at the Saturday morning session. This topic was enlarged upon by Dr. Doty, acting state seed commissioner, and Oliver C. Lee, extension botanist of Purdue University, who told of meetings to be held to give publicity to the new law.

W. C. HAASE, vocational leader of the Reitz High School, Evansville, Ind., was presented with a plaque by President Purcell in

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recognition of his outstanding work with agricultural students, in line with the Indiana seedsmen's project to educate farmers thru the employment of student demonstration teams. A demonstration was made by the winning team, consisting of Gene Reising and Al Hartman of the Reitz School. The boys told "How to Buy Farm Seeds Intelligently," with the aid of charts, signs, samples of seed.

Seed Treatment Pays

The benefits accruing from treatment of farm seeds are so well known that the question is what disinfectant to use.

Scientists have gone far since Prevost in 1807 demonstrated that bluestone solution would control stinking smut on seed wheat.

The organic mercury fungicides are now commonly used, sold under the trade name of new improved Ceresan. Treatment with this chemical dust in the dry way has increased the yield from seed wheat that was apparently smut-free 1.1 bus. per acre. One-half ounce is used per bushel of seed.

Growers Holding Hairy Vetch

Farmers are refusing to sell at the government prices of 3c for peas and 7½c for hairy vetch. As a result stocks are accumulating in the Pacific Northwest.

Not sufficient seed is available to meet the demand for shipment to the southeastern states; and the A.A.A. is considering some means to force farmers to sell.

Domination of farmers seems to be the pressing ambition of the bureaucrats.

The A.A.A. has recently served notice on growers that its purchases of peas and hairy vetch will be made only until Sept. 1.

Federal Seed Act Regulations

The U.S.D.A. has announced that seed of alfalfa and red clover from any foreign country other than the Dominion of Canada is not adapted for general agricultural use in the United States.

On and after the expiration of ninety days after the publication of this determination Aug. 6, and until such determination is revoked, 10 per cent of the seeds in each container of such alfalfa or red clover seed, or any seed containing 10 per cent or more of such alfalfa or red cloverseed, admitted into the commerce of the United States shall be stained a red or an orange-red color.

IMPORTATIONS OF CLOVER MIXTURES—The importation of mixtures, in any combination, of seed of white clover (*Trifolium repens*), suckling clover (*Trifolium dubium*), and cluster clover (*Trifolium glomeratum*) for planting is not detrimental to the use of such seeds.

This order shall become effective on and after the expiration of thirty days after date of publication Aug. 6.

DELIVERY UNDER BOND; Effective Sept. 8.—Sec. 201.218. After samples of seed or screenings offered for importation into the United States from any foreign country have been drawn, such seed or screenings shall be admitted into the commerce of the United States only after the seed or screenings have been found to meet the requirements of the act and these regulations. Provided, however, that if each and every container of such seed or screenings bears a sufficient mark of identification, collectors of customs may release from customs custody for delivery to the owner or consignee shipments which have been sampled, pending examination and decision in the matter, upon the execution on the appropriate form of either a customs single-entry bond or a customs term bond in such amount as is prescribed for such bond in customs regulations in force on date of entry, which bond shall contain a condition for the redelivery of the seed or screenings or any part thereof upon demand of the collector of customs at any time. Prior to being so admitted, the seed or screenings shall

be kept intact and not tampered with in any way, or removed from the containers except under supervision as provided by regulation. The bond shall be filed with the collector of customs, who, in case of default, shall take appropriate action to effect the collection of liquidated damages equal to the value of the entire shipment as set forth in the entry plus the estimated duty thereon, if any.

Missouri Dealers Promoting Production of Soft Wheats

To work toward elimination of mongrel wheats in Missouri and consequently the dangers attached to handling such wheats, the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n has appointed a permanent Wheat Improvement Committee. Chairman O. F. Kelley of Boonville has made the following suggestions:

Hard wheat varieties and Kawvale are dangerous. Considerable wheat will be shipped for the loan, and if a producer tenders pure, soft wheat he will expect a warehouse receipt for that class. If the car shipped grades mixed, the elevator loses 3c per bushel. Care should be taken to bin true soft wheat separately for this reason, and for further reason that good soft wheat in Missouri should command a stiff premium this season.

Chieftan variety in Kansas is to be given a 10c discount on the loan for the 1942 harvest. Similar treatment of Kawvale is being considered by A.A.A. officials. Each year Kawvale becomes more of a problem for the grain dealer.

Of course, the ultimate solution of these problems is to encourage return to the production of soft wheat.

Will Purchase Lespedeza Seed

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the C.C.C. will purchase certain strains of lespedeza seed to be distributed by the A.A.A. in connection with the Agricultural Conservation program in Southern and East Central states. The strains of lespedeza to be purchased are Kobe, common and sericea.

The purchase of this seed from the 1941 production is to encourage conservation and the development of new crops that will contribute to soil improvement. The principal states producing these strains of lespedeza seed in the area concerned are North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Demand for legume seed generally in Southern and East Central states has substantially increased as a result of conservation phases of the farm program. Lespedeza has proved especially popular in the Southern states as a soil-building crop by reason of its adaptability under a wide range of soil types and conditions.

The lespedeza program will be administered in a manner similar to that now in effect for Austrian winter peas, hairy vetch, rye grass, and crimson clover. Seed will be purchased from producers cooperating with the A.A.A. program by C.C.C. on requisitions certified by the County A.A.A. Committees.

To be eligible for purchase, seed must meet the following standards: purity, 95%; germination, 90%, including hard seed; total weed content, not exceeding 2½%; noxious weeds—either singly or collectively—not more than one noxious weed seed in 5 grams of lespedeza.

Seed meeting these specifications will be purchased at the following prices: Kobe lespedeza, \$8.50 per cwt, common and sericea lespedeza, \$12.00 per cwt. A total of 30,000,000 pounds of this seed may be purchased by the corporation under terms of the program. The total quantity of cleaned seed of these varieties produced in 1940 was only 21,700,000 lbs.

Government Loans on Flaxseed

The A.A.A. announced Aug. 20 that the C.C.C. would make loans on flaxseed as authorized by county committees, under the general provisions in effect for rye and barley.

The loan rate for No. 1 flax will be \$1.85 a bu. delivered at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Chicago, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Kansas City. The rate will be discounted 5c a bu. for flax grading No. 2.

Loan values for flax stored on the farm or in country warehouses will be determined on the basis of terminal market rates less transportation and 4c a bu. average cost. The loans will be made through Dec. 31, 1941. The matur-

Sweetclover Seed Must Be Properly Labeled

Seedsmen should take greater care in labeling sweetclover seed to comply with the Federal Seed Act, the Department of Agriculture cautions. A large number of the inspection samples obtained from interstate shipments of sweetclover seed this season were labeled white blossom sweetclover when containing a large percentage of yellow blossom sweetclover.

Officials of the Agricultural Marketing Service, which administers the act, recommend that if there is any uncertainty as to the proportion of sweetclover seed that is white blossom the seed should be labeled as to kind only, namely, sweetclover. When labeling seed white blossom sweetclover the shipper should have evidence that it is white blossom sweetclover and does not contain a mixture of yellow blossom sweetclover that would require different labeling under the provisions of the Federal Seed Act.

It may be contended that white and yellow blossom sweetclover seeds are indistinguishable. This is true with the exception of the extent to which mottled seeds indicate the presence of yellow blossom sweetclover. The Department has heretofore advised seedsmen to consider 1 per cent of mottled seed to indicate the presence of 5 per cent yellow sweetclover.

Growing tests made by the Department during the last year show that persons shipping sweetclover seed in interstate commerce will be adequately protected if they assume that yellow blossom sweet clover is present in the seed in a quantity 4 times the quantity of mottled seeds present. For example, if a sample of sweetclover contains 1.3 per cent of mottled seed, it should be considered to contain 5.2 per cent yellow blossom sweetclover. The seed, therefore, should be labeled as sweetclover or in such a manner as to show that it is a mixture consisting of white blossom and yellow blossom sweetclover and the percentage of each.

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Feedstuffs

Distillers Dried Grains, production during July amounted to 14,900 tons, against 10,400 tons during July, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Brewers Dried Grains production during July amounted to 13,100 tons, against 10,100 tons in July, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

High prices for dairy products tend to create a good demand for high protein feeds, while prospects for smaller cottonseed oil production the coming season, and smaller imports of vegetable oils, suggest a larger consumption of soybean meal and oil. Wheat mill feeds have been strong.—Fred A. Record.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Wharton J. Bruce, custodian for the Central Bank for Co-operatives, announced Aug. 18 that already 30,000 tons of grain had moved thru Buffalo to Grange League Federation mills in New York State for distribution under the new reserve feed program. The entire allotment is 200,000 tons.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Feed manufacturing operations are being shifted from the strike-bound plant of the Co-operative Grange League Federation to plants in Newark, Syracuse, Cortland, Tully and Knowlesville. Some of the storage plants are being equipped with machinery. A. L. Bibbins, pres., says "It is not a question of wages. We pay the highest rate in the district. Our men averaged \$1,900 last year. The matter has been considered by the Labor Relations Board and its verdict, as expressed, was that the union's position is 'untenable.' We are simply closing down the Buffalo mill."—G.E.T.

To Resist Illinois Sale Tax on Feeds

The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois contemplate bringing suit in the name of some individual to enjoin the state department of finance from collecting the occupational tax on dealers selling feeds.

If one single retail dealer should decide to make a test case the most apt procedure would be for him to wait until September 1st when the first tax payment is due and at that time pay the tax under protest. The amount paid under protest would then be held in a protest fund for thirty days. If the retailer who paid the tax under protest should start suit within thirty days he might secure an injunction with a court order which would require the amount so paid under protest and all future amounts paid under protest to be held in the protest fund until the case should be finally disposed of by an order of the Supreme Court. However, if he should fail to start suit within thirty days after the payment under protest, then the amount so paid would be paid into the general treasury and there would be little chance to recover the amount, even tho the court might later hold that the sale of feed was not taxable. Therefore, the only way for a retail dealer to protect himself on taxes paid during the period of litigation which might last six months or a year, would be to start a suit in his own name or become a party to a suit brought jointly by a number of retail dealers.

In view of conditions stated above, attorneys of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n have worked out a simple plan whereby a large number may become parties to a suit and have their interests

fully protected with little expense to any one of them.

Dealers joining in this plan should sign a resolution prepared by the Ass'n authorizing the Ass'n attorneys to act and obligating themselves to pay not in excess of \$10 of expenses, any balance to be refunded to contributors.

Copies of the resolution are obtainable from and remittances are being received by W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Repair and Maintenance Priority for Feed Industry

R. M. Field, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has received a letter from the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply stating that "The amendment to our repair and maintenance program which will cover the requirements of your industry will be released within the next few days.

"We are confident that the Office of Production Management will act upon our program immediately, so that the repair and maintenance needs of your industry can be met satisfactorily."

Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers to Meet

The 26th annual convention of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at Jamestown, N. Y., Sept. 5.

Ray Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; A. W. Carpenter, pres. of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants; Dr. Chas. Copeland Smith of the National Manufacturers Ass'n and Dr. Bethke of the Ohio Experiment Station, are among the speakers.

Much interest is attached to the report on the government reserve feed storage plan, to be presented by J. H. Gray, who is a director of the Eastern Federation and chairman of the trade relations committee of the Mutual.

The entertainment will include banquet, luncheon and golf.

Changes in California Feed Law

The license fee formerly \$5 for original license and \$3 for renewals, in California, has been changed to \$3 for original license and \$3 for renewals.

"Preparations which are sold for feeding domestic pets, such as dogs, cats and birds" are eliminated from the commercial feeding stuffs act and these feeds will be handled under the Food and Drugs Act.

The following provisions have been added to Section 1083 of the Act, which provides for statement of certain information on the tag or label as follows:

(m) In the case of commercial feeding stuffs for which special qualities are claimed, such as, vitamin potency or protein quality, a definite guaranty relative to such quality; provided, however, the director may by rule and regulation permit the deletion of any such guaranties as may not be pertinent to a specific commodity.

(n) In cases where simple animal protein concentrates are sold or distributed the quality index of such protein may be certified to in addition to the minimum per cent of crude protein.

Whenever a manufacturer, or mixer of feeding stuffs makes a claim or guaranty on or with the package in addition to those required by

law, he shall be responsible for maintaining such claim or guaranty, and he may be required to submit information and records pertinent to such claim or guaranty.

Feeding Instructions on the Bag

By BURTON BIGELOW, New York, before American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

There is a great movement on foot in this country to do informative labeling, to tell on the label something about the product. Some of these days it is going to get far enough along so that it can go a little further. It is going to tell about the application of the product as well as what is in it. Why in the name of heaven don't you put feeding instructions with your feeds? I think it is one of the most important things in the feed business to have feeding instructions with the bag. Don't tell me the feeders know how to feed your feed. Every feeder likes to have his own beliefs and views confirmed by reading on a piece of paper with your name on it that the way he knows is the right way; that these are the mixing instructions, and this is the way to feed that feed. You can put an analysis on the tag, but that doesn't tell the farmer how to feed the feed.

Try this: Go out and watch the farmer when he opens up a new bag of feed that somebody has sold him, and how he frowns and worries about just how he ought to feed it. If he doesn't feed it right, you get the dickens for it, your dealer gets in trouble, and your salesman gets in trouble. A lot of your complaints can be traced back to the fact that you don't put feeding instructions in your bags.

Think it over! That is the kind of informative labeling you need in this business. If the farmer knows how to feed and he reads it again on the feeding instructions, his views are confirmed and he has more confidence in what he is doing. If he doesn't know how, then you certainly need to inform him.

Informative labeling has a third great value. It will cut down your complaints and adjustments, because you can go back and say, "There are the feeding instructions, Farmer Jones. Did you feed like that?" And he is going to say to you, "No." And you know what funny things happen on the farm. He'll probably tell you he mixed in a little left-over "soft coal dust"

that he bought from some fellow ten years ago. Well, you know what I mean by "soft coal dust." You can put your own words in that bracket. They will put anything they have left over from the last ten years into the feeding ration if you don't watch them—and you get blamed for it. So I would put feeding instructions in the bag.

Emergency Feed Storage

By DR. RAYMOND T. PARKHURST, head of Poultry Department, Massachusetts State College at Amherst meeting of feed dealers.

A continuous supply of mash is essential for good growth, egg production or reproduction. Egg production, especially, suffers with sudden changes in feeding practices. It is, therefore, extremely important to do what is necessary in each particular case to avoid a shortage in feed supplies at any time.

The value of bulk storage for grains for poultry other than that associated with processing plants is questionable. Whole wheat is used to only a limited extent for poultry here in New England and will probably be used even less in the future. The bulk storage of oats and whole corn might materially help poultrymen provided the storage did not require a back haul as would be the case if elevators were used in Boston or Portland. The use of whole oats has increased enormously in recent years. If poultrymen would start feeding whole corn to growing pullets and then feed it at maturity in place of cracked corn, their costs would be less, they would be assured greater nutritive value and the storage problem simplified. As relatively few poultrymen do it, most of the corn must be stored where processing of it is possible. Bulk or warehouse storage of poultry mashes for more than very short periods is not advisable.

Farm storage of whole grains and mashes for poultry feeding is often feasible and offers an opportunity to insure a supply of feed in case transportation service is disrupted. It is recommended that:

Poultrymen be encouraged to accumulate and maintain thereafter during the emergency reserves equivalent to a four weeks' supply of mashes and an eight weeks' supply of whole grains.

Care be taken to plan storage of supplies to assure the older feed being used up first. During hot weather nutritive losses may occur from insects and destruction of vitamins four weeks after mixing. During cooler or cold weather, six to eight weeks' old mash is usually safe. When mashes have been mixed over eight weeks, the addition of supplementary vitamin A or carotene to the ration should be considered.

Storage facilities be made rat and mouse proof before reserves are stored and that all possible steps be taken to keep rodents out. Proper circulation of air must be provided. Information can be obtained on proper storage methods from the Extension Service.

Poultrymen who need credit contact their usual agencies or their county agricultural agent for emergency facilities which may be available.

Poultrymen who depend upon local feed stores discuss their plans with the managers and place orders for enough feed ahead to assist in keeping local warehouses full to capacity at all times but especially from July 15 to Sept. 15.

These practices will undoubtedly help to: Forestall speculative price advances; relieve the stress on transportation and milling facilities; prevent shortages of feed on farms which might be ruinous.

Casein, a by-product of the milk industry, is also a product of soybeans. There has been an insufficient demand for casein, and it has been cheap, too cheap for soybean casein to compete. With the possibility that consumption of casein may overtake production, scientists have developed a process for increasing the commercial production of soybean protein.

Interpreting Feed Laws

By A. T. PENNINGTON, pres. Southern Mixed Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, before Ass'n of Southern Feed Control Officials

There is here and there a feeling and the statement has been made by men in feed control work that their big job is to administer the law and protect the consumer. I am willing to agree with this but I should like to point out that there are two ways of interpreting and administering laws. One is the open-minded seeking for knowledge way of law enforcement; the other is the arbitrary way of interpreting and enforcing the same laws.

I am sure you have observed U. S. Supreme Court decisions and have observed that many times they divide five on one side and four on the other. Have you ever read the majority opinion and minority opinion in one of these cases? If so, you recognize and realize that even this highest body of law interpreters in our country differ in their opinions.

Let me present to you a hypothetical case: A feed manufacturer asks you for registration on a feed; we will say it is a new feed, a poultry feed. Let's say it is a poultry mash, designed and built to the very best ability of this manufacturer, using all scientific knowledge available to do the best job possible for the purpose it is intended. Let's suppose that he asks seven states for registration of this feed. He presents to those seven states his formula and the purpose for which the feed is intended. Five of you accept his registration, two of you refuse it, and the two who refuse say that in their opinion this feed should contain 1 per cent more protein or some other slight change in the chemical analysis. When you make this refusal, you put the manufacturer in the position of either changing his formula entirely to coincide with your views or he is barred from offering this feed for sale in those two states.

May I suggest that before you say "no" to his request for registration that you confer with the poultry department or experimental station in your own state and ask their opinion. If they have done no experimental work along this line, they do keep up with experimental work done elsewhere and they can tell you where you can go to get the latest and most scientific information on this subject.

You may want to write to Cornell, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky or a score of colleges for the information you desire. The very nature of your work is such that you cannot do experimental and research work, you have neither the time, facilities nor the training. Therefore, is it not just good common sense to use these splendid agricultural colleges and experiment stations which are equipped to do this type of work and which have the men trained for such work?

Feed Sales in Ohio

Manufacturers of feeds report the following shipments of feeds to retailers in Ohio as reported by the Ohio Experiment Station:

Feed Sales to Ohio Retailers			
Estimated tons			
Feed	1929	1939	1940*
Mixed feeds:			
Dairy feeds	128,320	78,773	84,767
Poultry feeds	189,139	167,259	173,536
Hog feeds	36,758	54,454	48,123
Other mixed feeds....	24,728	30,371	30,625
Total mixed feeds..	378,945	330,857	337,049
Unmixed feeds:			
Soybean meal	16,708	10,753	7,104
Cottonseed meal	24,060	13,724	21,126
Linseed oil meal	59,167	42,535	45,159
Bran	56,431	50,452	54,321
Middlings	4,762	8,610	8,160
Alfalfa meal	20,257	16,181	18,493
Gluten feeds	49,775	15,649	18,220
Hominy	8,971	9,884	10,147
Tankage	12,154	15,700	16,002
Meat scraps	1,736	1,408	1,469
Fish meal	1,366	3,866	2,928
Milk products	35,367	31,052	36,982
Other			
Total unmixed feeds	289,388	267,928	311,011
Total (all feeds).....	668,333	598,785	648,060

*Preliminary.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of May feedstuffs during May, and for five months ending May, 1941, and 1940, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs. except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		5 mos. ending May	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Hay*	1,091	5,447	16,049	37,057
Coconut cake†	16,871,499	12,428,371	84,311,908	56,667,868
Soybean cake†	1,999,970	5,664,709	8,299,413	8,299,413
Cottonseed cake†	7,767,719	4,245,397	57,918,677	17,389,429
Linseed cake†	73,782	890,000	1,176,788	2,396,000
All other cake†	1,337,642	2,735,250	12,679,106	9,188,400
Wheat fds.*	47,983	41,981	185,630	180,609
Beet pulp*	17	22	681	1,038
Tankage	7,756	2,098	29,008	13,094
Fish scrap	921	3,336	14,412	28,403
	EXPORTS			
	1941	1940	1941	1940
Hay	504	339	3,047	1,915
Cottonseed cake	..	..	2	31
Linseed cake	18	9,000	625	83,267
Other oil cake	..	..	10	1,200
Cottons'd meal	19	46	179	538
Linseed meal	345	615	965	2,440
Soybean cake/meal	1,804	2,957	9,451	29,268
Other oil cake/meal	29	43	1,432	9,783
Fish meal	28	1	126	164
Mxd. dairy & poultry feeds	769	895	3,475	4,125
Oyster shells	660	595	5,131	8,621
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	55	218	1,776	1,304
Other fd., bran	425	501	2,085	7,998
Kafir, milo, bus. ..	..	..	160	1,105

*2,000 lb. ton. †Pounds.

Soybean Oil Meal for Pigs

By W. L. ROBISON of Ohio Exp. Station

Early experiments showed a wide variation in the worth of soybean oil meals as the only protein concentrate in rations for pigs. Some soybean oil meals gave as poor results as raw soybeans. Others gave as good results as tankage. In an attempt to discover the cause of variation, four types of meal which were then available were compared. A disagreeable, raw, beanlike tasting meal manufactured by the expeller process and one manufactured by an extraction process in which benzol was used to remove the fat gave very unsatisfactory results. Unlike the other two, an expeller meal having a roasted or nutlike taste and a hydraulic meal were satisfactory. The last two ranked as named. All four meals were fed with yellow corn, ground alfalfa, and minerals to pigs that were not on pasture and that were carried from shortly after weaning time until they were ready for market.

At the present time, processors as a rule are informed on the techniques required, and recognize the importance of carefully controlled conditions of manufacture. Improved methods are employed, and, in the production of extracted meal, a different solvent, hexane, is used. Consequently, the soybean oil meals now available are of higher quality than some of those used in the earlier experiments.

In four more recent comparisons, soybean oil meal from which the oil had been removed with hexane by the Hildebrandt process was fed. This extracted meal was rather flat or tasteless and was light in color. It was compared with a pleasant tasting expeller soybean oil meal and with a mixture of tankage and linseed meal. Two types of extracted meal were fed in three of the four trials. These were both from the same supply, but one was put through an additional toasting or heating process.

Their relative rates of gain would have made the pigs fed the extracted, the toasted extracted, and the expeller soybean oil meals reach an average market weight of 215 pounds 66, 24, and 9 days later, respectively, than those fed a mixture of tankage and linseed meal. The pigs fed the toasted extracted meal required 10.6 per cent less feed per unit of gain than those fed the untoasted extracted meal. As determined from the feed required per unit of gain and the prices of the feed, the extracted, the toasted extracted, and the expeller soybean oil meals were worth 23.9, 57.0, and 79.9 per cent as much a pound as tankage. The extracted meals were rather fine or dusty, but the dustiness of extracted meals has since been overcome.

A summary with the first of the four trials included showed practically no difference in daily feed consumption, rapidity of gains, or feed required per unit of gain. In the four trials, the extracted soybean oil meal showed an average value a pound 30.2 per cent that of tankage. This relatively higher average value in the four than in the three trials was due to the pigs fed the tankage and linseed meal in the first trial requiring more feed per unit of gain than those similarly fed in the other three experiments.

Two dry lot comparisons were made of a browned or toasted extracted soybean oil meal made by the Hansa-Muehl process, an expeller

soybean oil meal, and a mixture of tankage and linseed meal. When only the feed required per unit of gain is considered, the toasted extracted soybean oil meal was worth 76.5 per cent as much a pound as tankage. The expeller meal failed to make as good a showing as usual. In six trials, which are reported in part 1 of table 2 and include the two reported in part 2, expeller soybean oil meal was worth 76.9 per cent as much a pound as tankage. The data thus indicate practically no difference in the average worth or effectiveness of the two soybean oil meals.

In a dry lot experiment hydraulic and expeller soybean oil meals were compared as the only protein concentrates for pigs. The hydraulic meal was made at a higher temperature than were the hydraulic meals used in the earlier experiments, but at a temperature regularly employed at the time it was manufactured.

The pigs fed the hydraulic meal gained more rapidly and required 4.8 per cent less feed per unit of gain than those fed the expeller meal. Although the findings of a single trial are not conclusive, they indicate that for growing and fattening pigs, hydraulic soybean oil meal as it is now manufactured is fully equal to nutlike expeller soybean oil meal. In experiments conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station with meals made at relatively high temperatures, pigs fed hydraulic soybean oil meal also gained more rapidly and required slightly less feed per unit of gain produced than those fed expeller soybean oil meal.

Soybean oil meals having relatively high feeding values for pigs can be and are being made by all three processes of manufacture, extraction, hydraulic, and expeller. In Ohio and Indiana tests, boiling and roasting soybeans from which the oil had not been removed greatly increased their worth for pigs. Heat is also necessary if a soybean oil meal of the highest possible feeding value is to be produced. The optimum temperature, the length of time heat is applied, and the optimum moisture content of the beans or meal at the time the heat is applied are not necessarily the same in the three processes of manufacture. One manufacturer stated that 135° C. is about as high a temperature as is feasible in the commercial production of expeller soybean oil meal. Since in Wisconsin trials expeller meals made at 150° C. had a slightly higher value for pigs than meals made at 130° C., it would appear that in their manufacture, expeller meals are more likely to be under- than over-heated.

The writer has observed that a soybean oil meal having a pleasing, roasted, nutlike taste and aroma is more palatable and has a higher feeding value for pigs than one having a flat or disagreeable, raw, beany taste.

Altho the pigs fed good quality soybean oil meals as the only high-protein feed made as efficient gains as those fed the tankage and

linseed meal mixture, and those remaining in the lots at the close of the tests made satisfactory gains so far as rapidity was concerned, the relatively large number that became unthrifty indicates that the ration was deficient in some respect for the feeding of pigs in dry lot. Perhaps until the cause of the unthriftiness is known so that it can be corrected, using an animal protein concentrate in combination with soybean oil meal for pigs that are not on pasture is advisable.

The pigs fed twice as much soybean oil meal as tankage gained a trifle less rapidly but made as much gain per unit of feed consumed as those fed more tankage.

Including 2.2 per cent of commercial liver meal, which is not pure liver, in the ration until the pigs averaged approximately 125 pounds in weight, and then discontinuing it was also tried. The protein concentrate with which the liver meal was fed was a mixture of tankage and soybean oil meal. The liver meal was substituted for an equivalent amount of the tankage. The pigs consumed 0.09 pound of liver meal daily a head during the time it was fed.

Liver meal had also been fed in a similar manner in a previous experiment. Still earlier

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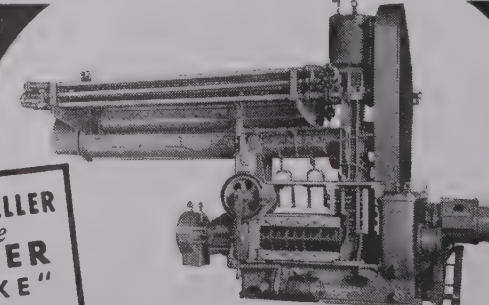
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experiments had indicated that there was a greater response from liver meal during the growing than during the fattening period. In the growing period in the two trials, the pigs fed liver meal gained 14.3 per cent more rapidly and required 8.4 per cent less feed per 100 pounds of gain produced than those without it. In the fattening period, the pigs that had not previously received liver meal did better than those that had. For the entire time, the pigs fed liver meal during the growing period gained 4.2 per cent more rapidly and required 3.1 per cent less feed per unit of gain produced. As determined from the feed required per unit of gain, the liver meal showed a value of 6 cents a pound. Thus, as judged by the average of the two trials, unless it becomes relatively lower priced, nothing other than enabling the pigs to be marketed a few days earlier would be gained from feeding liver meal.

A mixture of equal parts of fish meal and soybean oil meal was compared with one of equal parts of tankage and soybean oil meal. The pigs fed fish meal made slightly faster gains and required a trifle less feed per unit of gain produced. Dry-rendered tankage was fed. Further trials are needed to establish definitely the relative worths of fish meal and dry-rendered tankage for feeding with soybean oil meal to pigs in dry lot.

Comparing soybean oil meal and tankage for feeding with shelled corn and minerals to pigs on pasture, pigs fed soybean oil meal took more feed daily a head and were ready for market 6 days earlier than those fed tankage. They required a little more feed per 100 pounds of gain than those fed tankage. A value 76.2 per cent that of tankage was obtained for the soybean oil meal when it was used as the only high-protein feed for pigs on pasture.

In 11 trials, including a number from other experiment stations, pigs on pasture that were fed a supplement of soybean oil meal were ready for market 4 days later and required an average of 5 pounds more feed per 100 pounds of gain than those fed tankage. Minerals were fed with the soybean oil meal. The findings show that soybean oil meal can be used in place of tankage for pigs on pasture with practically, if not fully, as good results. If the pasture is not ample or is poor in quality, possibly as in dry lot feeding, a combination of soybean oil meal and some other high-protein feed would prove preferable to soybean oil meal used as the only protein concentrate in the ration.—Bull. 209.

Problems of Feed Chemist

By FRANK F. HASBROUCK, before Ass'n of Southern Feed Control Officials

Up until a few years ago manufacturers paid little attention to anything except the protein, fat and fiber contents of the feeds they were manufacturing. Of course, feeds for the various types of livestock and poultry carried more or less of a standard line of ingredients that were thought to be best for the kind of livestock for which they were designed. In purchasing raw materials with which to make feeds, the greatest consideration was given to protein fat, fiber, odor, taste, appearance and soundness. Information began to emanate from the experiment stations concerning nutritive ratios, digestible nutrients and balanced rations, and feed manufacturers, attempted to incorporate this information in their finished products.

A great deal of information came to light regarding minerals necessary in feeds, particularly calcium and phosphorus, and the role these elements played in bone building.

The discovery of vitamins and the part they play in nutrition has made the problems of the feed manufacturing chemist more complex, but has enabled him to build much better feeds than before this information was generally available.

It has only been in the past few years that the actual quality of ingredients and feeds has been given careful study by some feed manufacturers. Many manufacturers, because of lack

of adequate equipment and personnel, are still following the old system of feed manufacture. There is much fine information that can be used for ascertaining quality of ingredients in feeds, and where this information is properly used, very definite improvements in quality of the finished product are attained.

We sometimes find that in order to improve our feeds a formula may be lower in fat or higher in fiber than some state rules and regulations will permit us to register. We have found, however, most feed officials endeavoring to amend these standards when we can definitely show them that feeding efficiency does not always go according to a registration standard.

Another definite problem is the one of appearance. The alert manufacturer today buys his ingredients on the basis of nutritive value rather than on the basis of its appearance, which fact presents a very definite problem in the keeping of the finished products uniform in appearance at all times.

The broad problems of the feed chemist who is keeping abreast of the times are (1) to procure ingredients of the highest quality and the highest nutritive value, (2) to formulate feeds that show the highest degree of efficiency in actual feeding tests so that their use is economical on the farm, and (3) the putting together of these feeds for the consumer with the proper type of equipment so that there is no variability. In order that these three above objectives can be carried out with the greatest efficiency, it is my opinion that three separate divisions of a company working together in close harmony are essential. These three divisions are as follows: (1) analytical laboratories, (2) biological research laboratories and (3) a research farm.

Vitamin D Requirements of Turkey Poults

John C. Hammond of the U. S. poultry nutrition laboratory at Beltsville, Md., reports an experiment conducted for the purpose of gaining information on the vitamin D requirements of poults when reference cod liver oil, fortified cod liver oil, and activated animal provitamin D are used as sources of vitamin D.

Baird and Greene found that growing turkeys require between 60 and 70 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed. In the U. S. Dept. of Agric. Yearbook, Titus has suggested that 80 A.O.A.C. chick units is prob-

ably optimum for young growing turkeys. More recently, Jukes and Sanford concluded that 200 A.O.A.C. chick units per 100 grams of feed is required.

The results indicate that 80 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed (supplied by reference cod liver oil, fortified cod liver oil, or activated animal provitamin D) satisfy the requirements of growing poults.

The available information fails to supply any explanation of Jukes and Sanford's finding that turkey poults require at least 200 A.O.A.C. chick units of vitamin D per 100 grams of feed.

New Brunswick, N. J.—The fifth New Jersey poultry breeders institute will be held Sept. 3 at the state college of agriculture, Rutgers University.

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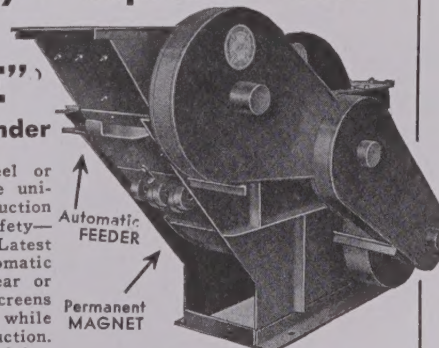
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Kahlbaum Bros. Elevator and Feed Mill at Carleton, Mich.

Kahlbaum Bros. started in business in Carleton, Mich., in 1879. The business was started by Julius Kahlbaum, who was later succeeded by his son, Edward Theodore Kahlbaum. They operated this plant for several years and later his son, Warren Kahlbaum, the son of Edward, and Monte Kahlbaum, the son of Theodore, became active in the business with their fathers and the two fathers and the two sons now operate this plant.

Carleton is located on the tracks of the Pere Marquette and the Pennsylvania RR which cross each other at Carleton, about thirty miles southwest of Detroit. In this territory is raised corn, wheat, and soy beans. Soy beans rapidly becoming the major crop.

The owners suffered a fire loss Nov. 28, 1940, of their flour mill, feed mill and grain elevator. After the fire a contract was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co., who designed and built a complete new plant consisting of a feed mill, grain elevator, warehouse and office and salesroom.

For grinding a hammer mill fitted with a 60 h.p. motor is used. A one and one-half ton Strong-Scott type batch mixer was installed and is served by a special leg. The mill building is fitted with 22 bins, two legs, a Strong-Scott mash reel, used in the manufacture of poultry feeds and a Jacobson drag feeder fitted with a reel variable control. This drag is fitted to handle both small grain and ear corn and delivers feed from the driveway to the hammer mill.

One No. 1 style A Eureka Corn Cutter and a Speed King Corn Cutter run in tandem with a 10 H. P. motor, cutting corn which in turn delivered to a leg and serves a Eureka Corn Grader in cupola which grades the corn and delivers it to bins.

Five special designed Draver feeders were installed on a special line for the manufacture of scratch feed, which in turn are served by a series of bins which deliver to the feeders which deliver the feed to specially installed mixing conveyors. These conveyors deliver to a special aspirating system before the feed is finally delivered to the sack as the finished product. This is an innovation in making scratch feed and produces the finest stock.

Corn meal products from the corn grader are delivered to a special bin which is fitted with a large size Draver feeder which delivers these corn meal products to the hammer mill.

THE FEED MILL, as will be noticed in the photograph, sets away from the elevator, independent, while it is served by a cross spout from the elevator. Grains may be received at the elevator to be processed or stocks taken from the elevator bins to be processed in the feed mill. These are served through a garner, in turn to a leg which distributes it.

Large receiving pits are provided in the feed mill for serving various units, both in ear corn and small grain products.

A full basement was provided under the entire salesroom, warehouse and feed mill building in which is installed the hammer mill, the corn cutter, the receiving drag feeders and other equipment.

The entire superstructure is constructed of oak. This includes all joists and timbers, making a very substantial building.

Loading docks with special awnings are provided on three sides of this mill. Maple floors were used throughout the warehouse and feed mill buildings on the first floor.

An attractive and convenient office building and sales room is fitted with special built in

desks and the latest type of office equipment including a complete electric bookkeeping set.

A twenty-ton truck scale is a distance from the building, while the type registering beam for service of this scale comes into the office.

The mill building is painted with white enamel on the inside and presents a clean and attractive appearance. All of the fittings for bagging and bin attachments are the Ibberson special designed fittings.

THE POWER for this whole plant is furnished by a 240 H. P. Diesel Engine, which is in a separate building, fitted to transmit power to a generator, which in turn deliver 60 cycle three phase current to a board for delivery to the various units in the mill and elevator buildings. Enclosed type motors are used throughout the plant. Back geared motors directly connected to the heads were specially arranged. The wiring was put in according to the underwriters specifications and special fire proof fittings provided. All of the buildings are covered with galvanized iron.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR has storage room for 25,000 bus. The first floor is the cross work floor type. A double distributing system, with all steel distribution is in the top of the elevator. The heads of the 4 legs are powered with 10 H. P. motors and supply power to the legs through a Winter head drive.

Two special feed legs are provided for receiving and loading grain. They operate as a unit or independently of each other as desired.

Large receiving pits for receiving small grains and for receiving ear corn were built in a special enclosed driveway which is attached to the elevator. In this driveway a Sidney Drag Corn feeder fitted with power at the crusher for delivering products from the pit to the sheller and crusher in the basement of the grain elevator was provided. The sheller delivers to one of these legs, which in turn serves a Barnard & Leas No. 3 special reel type cleaner, which is located in the cupola of the elevator. The corn is cleaned on this cleaner and delivered back to bins in the elevator and the husks and cobs are delivered to special bins, which were built over the driveway. Those bins are fitted to serve the products, such as cobs, husks and dust by gravity to trucks which can drive up to same and be loaded without shoveling.

In the workfloor of the elevator a No. 7 combined Eureka Corn and Grain Cleaner was provided with two special legs for serving same. These legs have special pits and valve fittings and the cleaner is served by gravity from the various hopper bins.

On the workfloor is located a 150-bu. hopper scale for weighing bulk shipments. This scale is fitted with a combination type registering beam. It is served by gravity from legs and bins over the workfloor.

Maple floors were provided throughout the grain elevator and the bottom structure, such as joists, timbering is all oak set on concrete foundation. A large basement extends under the whole structure. The elevator roof and walls are covered with galvanized iron. A large warehouse is provided for serving whole grain in sacks or bulk to trucks, which are loaded under cover in the driveway.

A grain treater is fitted for the processing of seed located at the grain elevator.

A Hess corn drier is other equipment used and this is located so as to receive grain from the grain elevator and be delivered back to the elevator with special conveying equipment for storage and shipment. This Hess drier has a capacity of 200 bus. per hour and is fitted with an oil burner in a special fire proof house.

A heating plant will be provided in this plant served by a boiler, located in the engine room and this will distribute heat to the various units throughout the whole plant.

Calcium for the Fattening Calf

The effect of adding ground limestone to a calf-fattening ration composed of ground shelled corn, atlas sorgo silage and cottonseed meal has been studied by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, as reported in Technical Bulletin 51.

In this study with calves there was no indication that the level of calcium intake had any effect on the appetite.

Growth.—The calves fed the calcium supplement made larger gains, on the average, in each of the three experiments than those fed the basal ration of corn, silage and cottonseed meal. The differences were not statistically significant in Experiment 1, but would be regarded as significant in Experiments 2 and 3. Growth curves based on average weights at progressive stages in the feeding period were much the same for Experiment 1 as for Experiments 2 and 3. The consistency of the differences is revealed by the percentage increases in average gains. In Experiments 1, 2, and 3, the high-calcium calves gained 12, 11, and 20 percent more than the low-calcium calves, respectively. This remarkably close agreement was noted in the two paired-feeding experi-



Kahlbaum Bros. Elevator & Feed Mill at Carleton, Mich.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

ments. The larger difference in Experiment 3, where the calves were group-fed perhaps reflect the greater need for calcium when the feed intake is high and gains relatively rapid.

Similar comparisons have been made by McCampbell, Reed and Connell and Baker. Their results show that the average gains of the steers fed ground limestone in conjunction with corn, silage and cottonseed meal were 11 percent and 15 percent greater than those made by the steers fed only the basal ration.

Anderson and coworkers found that adding ground limestone to a ration of corn, silage, prairie hay and cottonseed meal increased the gain 13 percent, as an average for three trials. It appears, that increased gains in weight of 10 to 20 per cent may be expected when a calcium supplement is added to a calf-fattening ration consisting of grain, carbonaceous roughage and cottonseed meal.

Body measurements taken in Experiment 2 show that the high-calcium calves made greater increases in height and in circumference of the heart and paunch than did the low-calcium calves. That the high-calcium intake also resulted in heavier bones was indicated in the weights of the humerus, femur, fifth and thirteenth ribs from each steer slaughtered in Experiments 1 and 2. Further proof of the superior bones of the high-calcium steers was their uniformly higher content of ash and calcium and their greater breaking strength.

The results of these studies indicate definitely, therefore, that maximum gains in weight are not obtained when calves that are growing and fattening at the same time receive calcium deficient rations. This does not mean that relatively low levels of calcium intake may not suffice for growth without fattening.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for October futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and soybean meal in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn bean meal, and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midss	Bran	Shorts
May 31.....	18.50	19.50	17.25	20.70
June 7.....	19.00	20.00	18.65	22.00
June 14.....	20.50	22.50	19.50	22.50
June 21.....	21.00	25.00	19.85	23.25
June 28.....	23.00	27.50	20.50	24.40
July 5.....	22.00	26.50	20.40	23.65
July 12.....	23.50	29.00	22.50	26.25
July 19.....	24.00	29.00	21.75	24.95
July 26.....	23.50	25.00	22.30	25.45
Aug. 2.....	24.00	25.00	23.20	25.75
Aug. 9.....	25.00	25.50	24.15	26.55
Aug. 16.....	26.00	26.00	24.25	26.25
Aug. 23.....	27.50	27.50	26.30	27.60

	St. Louis*		Chicago	†Mem-
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	phs Soy-meal
May 31.....	20.50	22.70	133½	23.80
June 7.....	21.90	24.10	133½	24.35
June 14.....	22.60	24.75	138	24.90
June 21.....	22.90	25.40	144	27.40
June 28.....	23.75	26.10	147½	27.10
July 5.....	23.65	26.00	146	28.20
July 12.....	25.50	27.65	151	28.90
July 19.....	25.00	27.10	153½	28.90
July 26.....	25.40	27.50	148½	29.50
Aug. 2.....	26.40	27.75	151	28.75
Aug. 9.....	27.25	28.75	156½	31.40
Aug. 16.....	27.30	28.25	156	30.85
Aug. 23.....	29.50	29.75	162½	32.00

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn
May 31.....	31.00	25.95	19.70	74½
June 7.....	32.00	26.15	19.20	74¾
June 14.....	32.00	27.00	20.20	74
June 21.....	32.00	29.85	20.20	74¾
June 28.....	35.00	30.00	21.20	74½
July 5.....	35.00	30.50	21.70	74½
July 12.....	36.00	31.70	21.70	74½
July 19.....	38.00	31.50	21.70	73¾
July 26.....	38.00	32.85	21.70	74
Aug. 2.....	39.00	32.50	22.20	75½
Aug. 9.....	39.00	34.65	22.20	75¾
Aug. 16.....	40.00	30.85	22.20	74¾
Aug. 23.....	40.00	35.10	23.20	75

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery. †Decatur, Ill., delivery.

It was pointed out in the review of literature that little or no benefit results from the addition of a calcium supplement to a calf wintering ration of silage and cottonseed meal. It is likely that the satisfactory growth reported when rats were fed low-calcium diets also should be interpreted on this basis.

UTILIZATION OF FEED.—In each of these three experiments, the high-calcium steers required less feed for 100 pounds gain than the low-calcium steers. This would be expected since the feed intake was the same for the two groups in each comparison, while the high-calcium steers made larger gains.

An inspection of the data obtained in the digestion trials conducted as a part of Experiment 2 indicates no significant effect of the calcium intake on the digestibility of the various nutrients. One possible exception is in the case of crude fiber, but further studies will be necessary before the point is proved. Particularly is this true in view of the fact that previous studies with swine and with sheep showed that digestibility is not influenced by the addition of lime to calcium-deficient rations.

While the data obtained in the balance trials are limited, their consistency indicates definitely that the retention of calcium and phosphorus was increased by adding ground limestone to the basal ration of corn, silage and cottonseed meal. The ash content of the bones also indicates that increased retention of these elements resulted from feeding the calcium supplement.

The more efficient utilization of feed by the high-calcium steers was well established by the results of these three experiments, but the reasons involved are still undetermined. Higher energy metabolism of the low-calcium calves may partially explain the difference.

Three experiments were conducted involving the use of 44 grade Hereford steer calves. Six pairs of calves were fed individually in two experiments and two lots of ten steers each were

fed in a third experiment. Three pairs of calves were used in digestion and balance trials.

The basal rations used in these experiments furnished calcium in the following amounts in grams per calf daily: 11.0; 7.2; and 8.9. The addition of the ground limestone increased the calcium contents of the rations to 28.6 grams, 24.8 grams and 26.4 grams, respectively.


The effects of adding ground limestone to this basal ration were: (1) Increased gains in weight; (2) more efficient utilization of feed; (3) increased retention of calcium and phosphorus; (4) higher slaughter grades; (5) heavier bones of higher specific gravity, greater breaking strength, and higher ash content.

The addition of ground limestone to this basal ration had no significant effect on (1) appetite; (2) thirst; (3) digestibility of nutrients; (4) dressing percentage; (5) carcass grade; (6) weights of heart, liver and spleen; (7) calcium and phosphorus content of the blood; (8) hemoglobin content of the blood.

The results obtained indicate that the fattening calf needs more than 11 grams of calcium daily.

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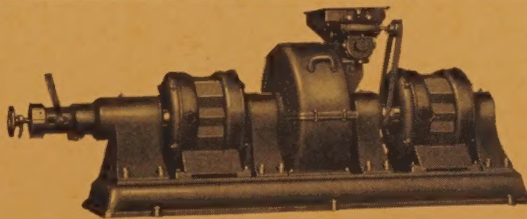
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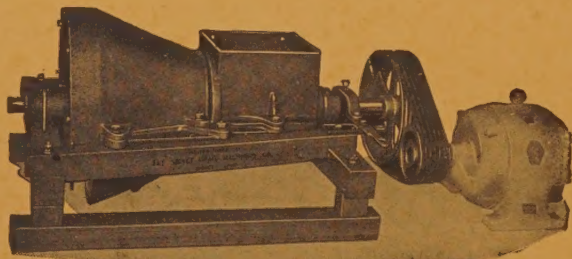
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